

A large number of veterans are in the last school year in which they can obtain GI Bill schooling. Veterans who were discharged between Jan. 31, 1955 and June 1, 1966 have only until May 31, 1976, to take schooling under the GI Bill, whether or not they are enrolled in school at the time.

For farm cooperative, apprentice or on-job training or flight training, eligibility ends on Aug. 30, 1977, for those veterans.

Each eligible veteran who was discharged after June 1, 1966, has eligibility for ten years after release. Each eligible veteran will be entitled to educational assistance for a period of one and a half months or the equivalent in part time training for each month or fraction thereof of his service on active duty after Jan.

31, 1955, up to 36 months.

If he served 18 continuous months or more after that date and has been released under condition other than dishonorable, he will be entitled to 36 months.

A veteran entitled to 36 months may receive up to nine additional months to pursue an undergraduate college degree. The aggregate period of time for which a person may receive educational assistance under two or more laws administered by the Veteran's Administration is 48 months. In no case regarding extensions will VA pay any benefits beyond the previously mentioned expiration dates.

**Are you
I
affected?**

the chart

missouri southern
state college



Joplin, Mo. 64801

Friday, Feb. 13, 1976

Vol. 37, No. 11



KEITH STROUP

SIR's not valid evaluation, shows student, faculty poll

By TIM DRY
Managing Editor

Most students and faculty at Missouri Southern feel that the Student Instructor Report as given by the college to students at the end of last semester is not a true measure of an instructor's teaching ability, according to a recent Chart poll of students and faculty.

Nearly 100 students opinions were polled and between 13 and 20 faculty members.

Three questions were included on the poll: Do you feel that the Student Instructor Report segment of the teaching evaluations as given by the college are a true evaluation of the teaching ability of an instructor?

Do you feel that the Student Instructor Report segment of the college's teacher evaluation should be a factor in determining faculty wages?

HOW MUCH EMPHASIS should the college put on students views as to their instructors teaching quality?

Responses to the first question, dealing with the validity of the SIR as a true gauge of an instructors teaching ability, were many and varied: "No, I wouldn't say that they were a true gauge because instructors who teach more lower level courses than others are at a disadvantage because most freshman and a lot of sophomores don't know what goes into being a good teacher. If the instructor seems easy to them they will give him a much better evaluation than an instructor who makes them work for a grade. "This to me seems to be defeating the whole purpose of Teacher evaluations," commented one student.

Another student voiced the opinion that the teacher evaluations seem to be nothing more than a popularity contest, and that because a teacher does well in a student evaluation could have no bearing whatsoever on their teaching ability.

"THE TEACHER EVALUATIONS that I saw at the end of last semester seemed a little unfair to the instructor in that in a smaller sized class it would only take one student out for revenge to mess up an otherwise sparkling evaluation," was how one student put it.

Instructors' views on the first question seemed to agree basically with the idea of a student evaluation but the majority felt that the standardized SIR form was not the form that should be used.

"I'm in favor of allowing the students a voice in evaluating their instructors but the SIR, as a computer graded test, doesn't allow the students enough room for their comments and observations. Their answers were limited to A, B, or C with no room for qualifying remarks," observed one faculty member.

Other faculty members seemed to think that the SIR was limited in that it measured only one area, that of the students reaction to the teacher.

One instructor's comment on the first question was, "The form should be geared to the different departments. Many

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Stroup's work experience includes two years as a clerk for a Washington D.C. administrative firm and two years as staff counsel with the National Commission on Produce Safety, a temporary fact-finding body created by Congress to examine the laws relating to hazardous household products. At the Commission, he assisted in the preparation of nation-wide public hearings and in writing portions of the Commission's final report to the President and Congress.

Stroup founded NORML, in 1970, shortly after the termination

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became a part of the Rochester Institute of Technology.

IN MSSC'S CONTINUING EDUCATION division, Mrs. Phillips is teaching a Monday night course called "Basic Manual Communications for the Deaf."

"There is a great need for interpreters for the deaf," she explains, "and not nearly enough interpreters or people who understand the problem and know how to communicate with the deaf." Communication problems range from normal conversation to serious emergency situations, she says.

"How can a law enforcement officer communicate with a deaf person?" she asked. "And if it involves an arrest, how can he read the person his rights?"

(continued on page 2)

Hands
tell
story

Because some of the students who worked at the Rochester Institute of Technology occasionally had trouble with their pay envelope, an unusual continuing education class began this week at Missouri Southern.

Mrs. Linda Phillips, who was working in the institute's payroll department, understood why they were having trouble communicating: They were deaf.

The incidents troubled the 24-year-old instructor, so she began taking special courses to prepare herself for a career as an interpreter for the deaf.

Ultimately she was selected as one of 20 interpreters to participate in a special training program for the deaf at the National Institute for the Deaf, a federally funded project that

Campbell has long run ahead this summer

By KAREN WILLIAMS
(Chart Staff Writer)

M-Sgt. James Campbell reminisces behind his desk in the ROTC office on campus: "My most difficult mission while in the Special Forces Unit was an underwater operation which took place in Vietnam in a V.C. combat zone. The V.C. had blown up a bridge and blocked the canal, a major thoroughfare for Vietnamese farmers and navy air-cushion vehicles. A fellow S.F. man and myself were called in to dynamite the submerged bridge, so the water could carry the remains on down the canal allowing traffic to resume. The area was crawling with V.C. and it took our combat units five hours to clear them out as best they could, before we could get the job done. The helicopter dropped us about 1,000 yards from the canal and we made our way through the jungle to the water. The water was so black you couldn't see your hand in front of your face mask, so everything had to be done by feel. It took us four hours to rig the bridge with

plastic explosive blocks and there was always the possibility of the V.C. dropping a mortar on the bridge while we were in the water."

This is but one excerpt from Sgt. Campbell's 20 years of colorful military service which led him to all Central and South American countries, as well as to countries in Europe and Asia.

THE FORMER WELLINGTON, KANSAS, resident was employed by Boeing Aircraft in Wichita, on graduation from high school, while working towards a secondary education degree in music in Eldorado, Kansas. Campbell's decision to make a career of the service resulted from his increasing indebtedness due to extensive driving between college and Boeing. "I had intended to be a music teacher, because I love music and enjoy playing all brass instruments, but I needed free room and board, so I joined the Armed Forces in 1956, when I was just over 20," the six foot one inch Campbell relates with a grin.

The first three years of Campbell's military career were spent in Germany with a construction outfit where he was a design draftsman and was involved in designing air fields, railroads, oil pipelines, missile sites and other projects. During this time he attended a 30-day course in leadership and management training at the 7th Army Non-commissioned Officers Academy. Through a close friend, Campbell became acquainted with the Green Berets and transferred into the Special Forces Unit. Campbell explains, "The S.F. is made up of leaders that organize guerilla or anti-guerilla warfare teams out of the populace of the country." In My-Phoc-Ty, Vietnam, Sgt. Campbell was one of the American advisors to the Vietnamese special forces unit. When asked why he transferred from his construction outfit to the Berets, Campbell replied, "the Special Forces Unit of the Berets appealed to the adventure in me, and you get to travel more." Campbell pointed out that the S.F.'s home base is in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and men are sent out on special missions from this base, but the maximum length a mission can be extended is six months, although a team may come back to base for a week and go out on the same mission again until it is completed.

THIS TRANSFER RESULTED in 15 years of recovery operations, demolitions work, search and rescue missions, construction jobs and underwater missions. While in the Berets, Campbell received his training in all phases of scuba work from the Navy, where he has acquired over 10,000 hours of experience and received his para-rescue-scuba training from the Air Force in Florida. During the Apollo shots, Campbell was part of the Apollo Southern Hemisphere Rescue Team on the Atlantic side.

One of Campbell's missions included removing rock jetties, known as pongos, in the upper Amazon River in Peru. "These pongos would cause giant whirlpools when the river rose suddenly and the natives couldn't use the river to take their produce to market," explains Campbell. At one point during the mission, three Peruvian engineers and Campbell were delayed due to heavy rains which caused the river to rise 18 feet in four hours and the whirlpools to run rampant.

During Campbell's variety of South American missions, he came in close contact with many backwoods natives. He recalls one specific experience in which the natives offered him Che' Che', a corn liquor, which was made by women chewing up the corn and spitting it into large containers to ferment. "As an ambassador of this country, you must be gracious and accept a country's native food, although I must admit it was rather difficult to get some things down," related Sgt. Campbell. He went on to say a few of these more difficult "things to get down" were the duck's feet in Vietnam and the fish heads in Panama. The Sergeants only comment on the natives was, "You could always tell which tribes had been in contact with the missionaries because all the women had on bras."

THE MISSION THAT ALMOST COST Campbell his life took place in the mid 1960's. Sgt. Campbell and two other S.F. men were chosen to find 17 passengers of a wrecked plane and search for survivors. "We were chosen because at the time we were sent out the unit didn't know if the mission would involve a water or land rescue, and we were trained in both areas," points out the green-eyed Campbell. A helicopter dropped the trio at 11,500 ft. in the Andes Mountains in Colombia. "We got up there and got socked in with clouds. We ran out of water. We almost turned into a survival case ourselves," Campbell remembers. It took the group six hours to travel down the mountain to the crash site at 10,000 ft. because, "the mountain was so steep and the vegetation was covered with slime. I think we touched ground once in that six-hour period." All the passengers and crew were dead and due to the difficult mountain conditions the group could not take the bodies down the mountain. As a result of the heavy cloud cover the helicopter could not drop any water to the men or pick them up. "By the morning of the fourth day one of the team was badly dehydrated, so we left him under the wing of the plane wrapped in blankets and were getting ready to go down the mountain, the following day, to a stream we could see about 10,000 feet below us, but the cloud cover began to lift, and they dropped us water," explains Sgt. Campbell. "If it hadn't been for the cold temperatures, we never would have made it." For this mission, all three were awarded Soldiers Medals, which is the highest medal awarded for bravery in peacetime.

Campbell was later employed by Smithsonian Institute in underwater research. One of these studies was done in the Caribbean on the life cycle of the shark and the other concerned the Crown-of-thorns Starfish in Panama. While studying starfish in the Pacific, under about 30 feet of water, Sgt. Campbell and three other divers were suddenly surrounded by two bul-

(continued on page 6)



FIVE MILES A DAY — That's what M-Sgt. James Campbell runs during his lunch hour. The veteran army career man, attached with the campus ROTC unit, plans to run from Joplin to Fort Knox, Kentucky, this summer. He plans to run 40 miles a day in 10 miles spurts and spends lunch time now preparing for the one long run. Steve Austin, eat your heart out. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons).

Can students afford to attend college?

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Carnegie Commission's report on major problems facing higher education is two years old. Yet some of the recommendations affecting students have never been fully publicized. This is the second in a series of articles on that report.)

The Carnegie Commission proposed several new programs to assist students who need financial aid to attend college. The Commission recommended that grant, work study, and loan program funds should go directly to students in the form of "portable" aid that travels along with them. Students can be more independent as "consumers" and make more intelligent decisions about the type and quality of education an institution offers, if they are not its financial captives—dependent on financial support.

The Commission's first report, "Quality and Equality" proposed a federal grant program based on financial need. The amount granted was based on a sliding scale according to family income, assets, and the number and ages of children.

The federal government passed legislation in 1972 creating the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program (BEOG) which guarantees each student a "financial floor" in meeting college expenses. Unlike the original Carnegie proposal, which only covered living expenses, the BEOG is to be used for tuition and living expenses.

THREE MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS are needed to make the program more fully effective: it must be fully funded by Congress; the 50 per cent of total yearly costs limitation should be raised to 75 per cent for the lower division student; and the \$1,400 ceiling on the amount of the grant should be raised along with any increases that occur in educational costs and living expenses.

The Carnegie Commission recommended continuation and expansion of the federal work-study program, designed to promote the part-time employment of students both on and off campus in non profit agencies involved in community service. It also urged the encouragement of off-campus assignments of educational importance, such as tutorial work.

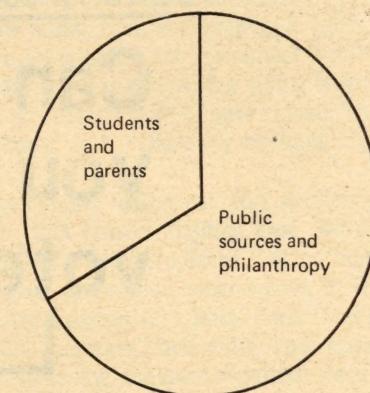
The Commission stressed in "Quality and Equality" the need for a loan program to be used "as a supplement to our other proposals, rather than as the basic or sole program for both student and institutional support." It criticized the two existing loan programs, the Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLP) and National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) for being under-funded, and having limited eligibility, insufficient repayment time, and an unreasonable differential in interest rates.

IN THEIR PLACE the Carnegie Commission advocated a federal program of much greater scope that would be available for all students according to financial need. The proposed program would adjust repayment to the level of an individual's income. The initial repayment would not be due until two years after a student receives a bachelor's degree, as compared to nine months under the present programs. Additionally, interest on the loans would be set at a level that would cover administrative costs, but be well below commercial rates.

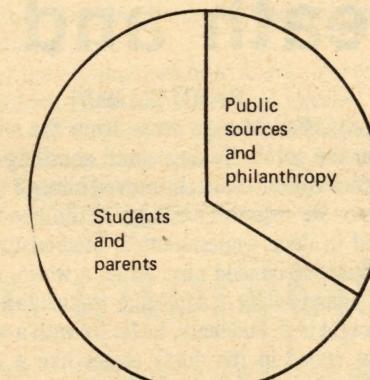
The financial aid proposals the Commission recommended were conceived of as a "package" of grants, work study, and loans to be combined in flexible ways in order to meet differing circumstances. If financial aid is granted directly to students then financing becomes more "market" oriented, thus creating incentives for colleges and universities to be more responsive to student needs.

The Commission advocated need-based state programs that would supplement the BEOG program, providing students with full financial need with a combination of federal and state grants covering 100 per cent of their costs in the first two years. In 1972 Congress created the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program which matches state grants with an equal amount of federal funds. Because this penalizes states which already have sizeable programs (it applied only to new state grants) the Commission recommended that the SSIG program be modified to provide funds equal to one-fourth the amount of the total state awards to students.

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED that Educational Opportunity Grants be available during the



Monetary outlays for the educational and living expenses of students



Economic costs, including the net loss of potential income to students

first two years of graduate study, after which a single fellowship program for graduate students who have been advanced to candidacy would be available. Also endorsed was a grant program for medical and dental students due to the very high costs of health-science instruction.

Higher education is not cheap. If you add the estimated
(continued on page 6)

\$4-5 million available in campus aid

By DAVE KOESTER
(Chart Staff Writer)

Financial Aid Office at Missouri Southern expects to spend an estimated 4 to 5 million dollars this year on student grants, scholarships and veterans benefits. According to Jim Gilbert, assistant director of financial aids and awards, the total expenditure for 1976 will nearly equal the state-allotted total budget of 5.5 million.

For those MSSC students seeking a reprieve from college expenses and tuition fees, there are various financial aid programs presently available. These aids include federal, state, local programs, as well as a comprehensive program aimed to help veterans on campus.

There are five major financial aid programs sponsored by the federal government. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program, instituted in 1973, makes funds available for any undergraduate student enrolled on at least a half-time basis in a program of study which is six months in length or longer. Unlike other programs, the grant, if received, would not have to be repaid. Assistant Director Gilbert says that approximately \$1,000 will be allotted to the Basic Grant program at MSSC.

The SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY program is for students of exceptional financial need without the grant would be unable to continue their education. The grant cannot be less than \$200 or more than \$4,000 a year. The total amount that may be awarded is \$4,000 for a four year course of study or \$5,000 for a five year course. The \$4,000 should be spent in the SEDG program this year. Grants are also offered by the federal government. The National Direct Student Loan program is for students who are enrolled at least half-time and who need a loan to meet their educational expenses. The only criterion for determining the awarding of the NDS loan is that a student must show a financial need. In this program as well as all other loan programs, it is necessary to complete the American College Testing Family Financial Statement sheet to determine that need. These can be obtained from the office of Financial Aids in Room 115 of James Hall.

The NDS loan is frequently called a long-term loan since repayment begins nine months after graduation. A student is allowed a maximum ten years to repay the loan in full with three per cent interest on the unpaid balance of the loan principal. One hundred sixteen thousand dollars is expected to be loaned out in this program for 1976.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO SUPPORTS the College Work-Study and Guaranteed Loan programs which MSSC offers. An estimated expense of \$77,000 and \$100,000 respectively will be spent on these two programs. The College Work-Study program involves arranging jobs on or off campus for students while the Guaranteed Student Loan program enables a student to borrow directly from a bank, credit union, savings and loan association, or other lenders willing to make an educational loan.

Missouri Southern also offers many local financial aid programs in the form of loans, scholarships, and performing arts aids.

Students who for some reason are unable to meet tuition costs at the date of enrollment may arrange a short-term loan with the college. A student is allowed to waver up to 50 per cent of the tuition fee. The loan must be repaid on the eighth week of the semester, however, or that student will be dropped from the roll and withdrawn from school. Assistant Director Gilbert, however, states that "If a student pays his balance immediately he can appeal it and be reinstated."

Scholarships, too, can be obtained at the college. According to Admissions, Aids and Awards Counselor Kreta Cable, there are presently 115 local patron scholarships available. These scholarships are awarded to those students who meet the qualifications and are selected by a sponsor group. The criteria for the selection process varies from patron to patron.

Regent scholarships can be given to students whose composite placement score on the compulsory ACT admittance test is 23 or higher. "The test is over Math and English" Gilbert stated, "and the student would receive \$95 or \$120."

IN ADDITION, PERFORMING AID scholarships are

available to individuals who have demonstrated success or high potential in a particular area of academics or athletics. Currently, there are such aids for basketball, football, baseball, golf, journalism, forensics, dramatics, Math League, music, and other activities as well. Applications for performing aids should be made to the director or sponsor of the particular activity.

Assistant Director Gilbert points out that "students who complete scholarships or federal aid application by April 1, will be advised of how much aid they are eligible for. However, applications are accepted anytime during the semester."

For the veterans, in excess of 700 this semester, according to Bob Martin, Veterans Counselor for Educational Benefits at MSSC, there are many programs of financial aid. Veterans are eligible for the National Direct Student loan, the Federally Insured loan, and the Basic Grants, as undergraduates. Other beneficial aids include the Veterans' Monthly Benefits program and the Vocational Rehabilitation program.

Under the V.M.B. program, a veteran with no dependents is eligible to receive \$270 monthly, with one dependent \$321, with two dependents \$366, and \$22 more for every other dependent. Each eligible veteran may be entitled to educational assistance for a period of 45 months total to be used for undergraduate work. All educational benefits, however, expire 10½ years from the veterans release from active duty.

The Vocational Rehabilitation program involves the disabled veteran. Counselor Martin explains "a veteran who has a 10 per cent service connected disability may qualify for vocational rehabilitation through the Veterans Administration under this program. The VA pays tuition, fees, and book store bills."

Martin also stated that some students may be unaware that they are eligible for VA benefits. "A student with a father disabled by military duty can be eligible for the V.M.B. program", Martin said, "or a student whose father's death was service related can receive a \$53 monthly death pension from age 18 to 23 while attending school."

Editorial comments**Can
you
vote?**

While Americans are looking back to their Colonial past and enjoying the festivities of this bicentennial year, they will also be keeping an eye on the candidates and the issues which make 1976 an important election year.

Senator Edmund Muskie said it succinctly in the Democratic State of the union message the evening of January 21. "Decide that you are going to vote in all of the elections this year—city, school board, county, state, and national—and keep that commitment!"

Are you registered to vote? If your answer is no, you should go to the city or county clerk's office and register immediately because the registration books close the fourth Wednesday before all elections. If you are not registered you will not be allowed to vote.

Tales from the recent past**Death and dying—the reality**

By JIM ELLISON

Painfully, the old man arose from the wicker-backed chair on the porch. Taking small shuffling steps, while leaning heavily on a cane, he moved himself to the edge of the porch. He raised his shaggy white head toward the sky, and in deep contemplation, studied the vast emptiness that surrounded him. After a while, his toothless mouth began jerking in a circular motion, as if something were caught in it. Suddenly, he let fly with a wad of brown spit that ended in the dusty street like a ball when it stopped rolling. Satisfied that his aim was still true, he shuffled back to the chair and eased himself down, ending with a plop. He let out a sigh of relief, leaned the cane against his boney knees, and continued his vigilance on the empty road that led to the porch.

In nursing homes across this land, old people gather daily inside of sterile walls, gaze at, but rarely see what they are watching. They stare at walls, and sometimes, each other. They painfully go through the motions of living each day an existence that has robbed them of their possessions, pride, and children too busy to give them the most precious gift of all, themselves. In their loneliness, they often slip into dream worlds of the past, and are oblivious to the realities that surround them. Occasionally, one can hear the muffled sounds of soft crying, for there is no laughter inside those walls.

They all have one thing in common. They are old and they are lonely, and loneliness in old age is a killer. Not only do they have to contend with nature's process of making them doddering old fools, they must also live with the knowledge that soon, they will die. But what really hurts, is being bypassed, forgotten, and left to live a lonely existence in a world too busy to be bothered.

Early in life, the human animal develops a dislike of "oldness." Most people, particularly youngsters, feel they will never be old and feeble, nor ever have to face death all alone. The fact is, that we must all face that eventually. But in our race to remain young, of stuffing ourselves into girdles, hiding bald spots, spending millions of dollars annually on face creams, the realization of it actually happening never occurs until it arrives. Suddenly one day, it begins to set in. What used to be a joy, now becomes a chore and the only thing that remains from good food, is heartburn. It's easier to ride than walk and one becomes painfully aware that they are

a burden, and an embarrassment to the younger people because of their clumsiness, by unanticipated grunts and groans, or dirty shirt fronts caused from shaky hands. So, they stay out of the way, and they wait on front porches, inside nursing homes, and hospitals for visits, that more than likely, come on special occasions, if at all.

From infancy, we are taught virtually everything we know. How to walk, talk, dress, think, and how to get by in life. But we are never taught how to get old or how to die. We are never taught that someday, we will be feeble, how to accept it, and to prepare for it. In all probability, we would not listen to the lessons even if we were taught for that is the nature of the human, to ignore what we don't want to hear. But someday, we, too, will read the obituaries daily to see whom we have outlived. We, too, will find ourselves sitting in wickerbacked chairs on front porches and waiting, or we will find ourselves in nursing homes because of our burden and will be unable to escape the boredom or the frustrations of growing old. The warm glow we once received from the kitchen stove, where there was laughter and happy times, will be gone, and the stove will be cold, unable to respond unless someone manipulates it.

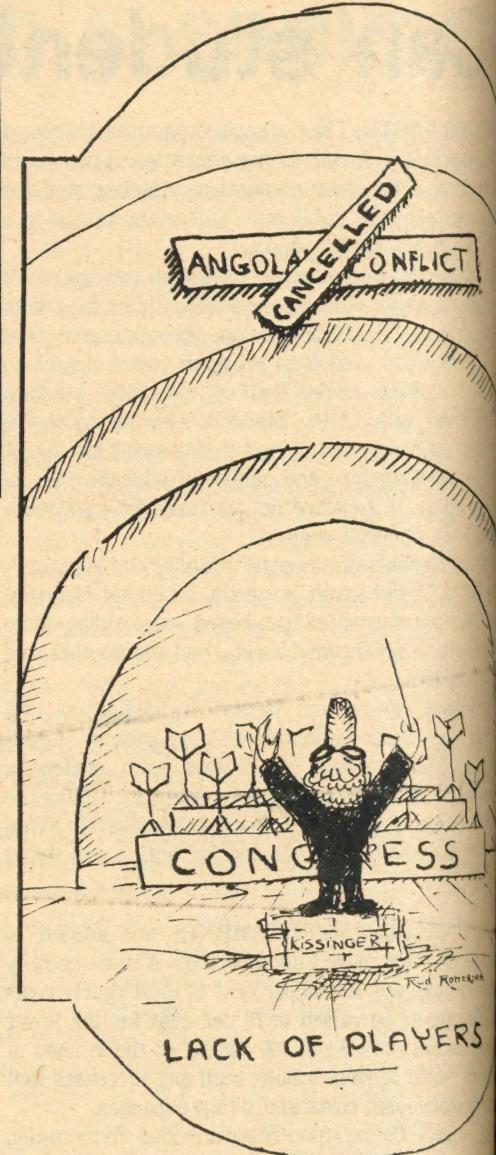
Many years ago, in a foreign land, there was a young man who was trained to fight and destroy, and yes, hate. He had an occasion to enter the home of an old woman that was sick and tired, and lay upon her deathbed. The young man was uneasy because he had never come face to face with this kind of dying, and he did not know what to do. The old woman's tear-stained eyes stared into the eyes of the young man, and after a while, he detected a kindness in her, and he began to realize what she must have gone through. The old woman had suffered greatly from a lifetime of war and was intimate with terror. The young man's thoughts turned to his own family, of their loneliness, and of the times he was too busy to be bothered with them. His thoughts returned to the old woman lying in front of him. She smiled, took his hands into her gnarled fists, and held them close to her bosom, and she died. As he closed her eyes, he sensed he had learned his first lesson in human compassion. He would never forget those haunting eyes, or the cold rough hands, nor the smile on her face. He realized that the tears she had shed were the tears of happiness of not being alone anymore. On that cold day, many years ago, that old woman became a person, and the young man became a man.

CHEATERS, beware!

Marked increases in college cheating have caused officials in at least one major university to take new aim at the cheaters. Kansas University students in a recent poll revealed that 45 per cent of them cheat, and of those 75 per cent said it was because of the stress today on grades.

Copying from another's work was listed as the second most common form of cheating. Leading in popularity was "the cheat sheet" with answers to tests written on small pieces of paper which are then concealed in the hand, under the test, taped on a pencil, slid under a watchband, stuffed in sock tops, pants cuffs, or any other place that is handy. Kleenex, shirt cuffs, hands and legs are popular substitutes for cheat sheets. You simply write on them.

Meanwhile, college officials are thinking about doing away with the honor system.

**COYOTE spe**

The star lady of the afternoon was Margo St. James, founder and chair-madame of COYOTE (Call Old Tired Ethics), and up-coming "loose organization" fighting for decriminalization of prostitution.

Looking understandably weathered, but still fit, 38-year-old St. James was greeted by a raucous audience and scattered wolf-whistles. Anticipating the first question, she admitted her status as a retired "I'm too busy talking about it to do it," she remarked.

"The government is the worst pimp-strongest," St. James decried. "Prostitution is enforcement of one-sided monogamy," she continued. "A man is considered virile if he has numerous experience where a woman is thought of as cheap, vulgar, or she does."

St. James tried to dispel some of the myths surrounding hookers and the profession. "They are not all lesbians, jaded despisers of men," she pointed out. "My biggest reason and adventure is the next." She denounced the notion of the wealthy trollop, as who are subjected to wage drainage all down the bellhops, hotel owners, doctors, and cops. "They want a piece of money," she said.

Engaging in some legitimate intercourse with the audience, St. James was asked about the demand for male prostitutes during a question and answer period. "How often can a man work?" she answered. "A man can work for \$5 a trick, but a man turning \$500 to be burnt out."

Illuminating the audience as to the cost to the in bringing a streetwalker before the courts, St. James stated, "The cost of arresting a prostitute in San Francisco is \$1,700 and since public prosecutors are paid double, the cost is about double." She added, "And if the customers, they're paying three times."

The audience was curious about the ins-and-outs of business. "What it comes down to is taking care of each other," the ex-call girl stated. "Most women are 'flatbackers,'" she stated, adding, "Sure we enjoy our customer's good."

— from The Daily Nexus, University of California at Santa Barbara

chart

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'Chart' editor in D.C. evaluates Presidential race

Note: Chart Editor Steve Smith has recently returned from a three-week, all-expenses paid assignment to the White House office in Washington D.C. In his column this week he gives the reader a personal evaluation of how the political scene is shaping up for the 1976 Presidential race in Washington (and relates several of his experiences in the Capital City).

By STEVE SMITH

LINE: WASHINGTON. In a political year, as most of us journalists know, the intensity and atmosphere of this political city grows by leaps and bounds; excitement supreme in the dark congressional bars and the noisy restaurants such as the one I am in now. Reporters move in a manner to obtain even the most minute fragment of information which might well turn out to be the fast-breaking news of tomorrow. Last night, such an event (the first of my career) occurred when I received a late-night phone call from the office of top broadcast journalist, Paul Stupor, anchor of this city's "The Beam" news.

I answered the telephone at my hotel after being called down the hall by Max, the desk clerk "Smith, get down here and answer this damned pay phone before I rip it off the wall!"

"Is this Paul Stupor on the Beam," a familiar voice said

"I'm Steve Smith of The Chart?"

"I said, still not yet sobered up enough to talk.

"I was at the corner of Maple and Pennsylvania avenue in seconds," Stupor said. The line suddenly went dead. I believed it: In the excitement of the moment I had

instantly hung up on Paul Stupor.

I was in a state of shock. Could the voice on the end of the line really have been that of Paul Stupor, one of the best, crookedest, stupidest journalists in Capital City. I understand why Stupor would ask me to accompany him on a short ride on the old Washington "merry go round." Perhaps, I pondered, it was a joke perpetrated by Chart Managing Editor Tony Dry. But neither of those individuals was a big enough nut to spend fifty cents on a one minute long-distance phone call. It really was Paul Stupor. Whatever the eventual outcome could take no chances. I had fifteen seconds to get home. I ran up to my room, ran an elderly lady out of the shower bathroom, showered, shaved, put on my Farah

slacks and pastel "Souvenir of the Chicago World's Fair" tie and rushed out to catch a cab.

Moments later I was standing in the rainy, seemingly timeless Washington night, watching countless drunks amble out from nearby bars and collapse in the gutter—stinko, vomiting. Within seconds a black, 1953 Mercury halted to a screeching stop and the back door burst open. "Get in" a voice said. I recognized that voice immediately. It was that of former President Dwight Eisenhower, or at least a man that looked amazingly like him. "C'mon, get in." Paul Stupor ordered and I obeyed.

"Where were you the first time we came around the block?" Stupor asked of me demandingly. "Don't you realize that news happens twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, except alternating Tuesdays of the third week of every month? That's why my newsroom never stops! That's why I can't afford to wait for anybody, especially a second-rater like you, Smith. This is serious business, the national security of our nation is involved here. Now what do you have to say to that?"

"Oh, blow it out your ear."

"You know," Stupor said. "You're gutsy, you've spunk."

I beamed. To be praised by Paul Stupor was certainly great stuff.

"I hate guts," Stupor said. "I hate spunk." "Just come with me and keep your sarcastic mouth shut."

"Yes sir, Mr. Stupor." Following this the intrigue grew even more high-pitched. We stopped the car directly in front of the

Washington Monument and stepped out together, walking in the darkness and the falling rain, approaching a figure who stood like a pillar of marble before the monument himself. He was dressed like Teddy Roosevelt in leather riding breeches, pince-nez glasses and jackboots. "God!" I swore aloud, "It can't be."

"Shut up," Stupor said. "Don't say anything. Just get him into the car."

The figure we carried to the car was unmistakable—that black curly hair, that famous skijump nose. We drove to an establishment called "Rosy's Tropicana." At our table there sat several of the most prestigious congressmen in Washington, columnist Jack Anderson and Mrs. Betty Ford. I was stuck with, of all people, HUD secretary Carla Hills. Then came the most sordid, the most sickening, the most repulsive scene to which I have ever been exposed. The figure with the skijump nose disappeared into a nearby bathroom and moments later was carried in, languishing in a plate of matzah balls, by three nearly nude young girls. Dressed in black lace panty hose, he sang "Let Me Entertain You" to the wild laughter and catcalls of the Washington audience.

Yes, and after the evening was over it was my responsibility to get Paul Stupor home, get him undressed, cleaned up and into bed. I don't know now whether I truly wish to become a famous columnist or not. But one thing is for sure—I'll never try mixing a drink made of Kentucky Straight Bourbon and water from the Potomac River again! And that's for sure!

UN hostile to American interests

By PETE GRAHAM

Since its founding in 1945 from a decorous, parliamentary-procedure-practicing body of 51 nations, mostly Western democracies, the United Nations has expanded into a vituperative, brawling, backbiting arena of 144 delegations of which more than 100 are Third World or Communist countries hostile to American interests. During this period, the U.N., chartered in San Francisco under U.S. leadership to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and to "practice tolerance and life together in peace," has become little more than a revolving lectern for anti-Americanism and nationalistic propaganda.

Considering its well-founded charter, it is hypocritical

to say the least — (derelict and criminal to say the most), that the U.N., for example, should accord its highest accolades and applause to the likes of Yasir Arafat, leader of a terrorist group that has butchered hundreds.

Because of this reversal in U.N. policies, this acclimated-over-the-years disregard for its bylaws, many Americans have come to have second thoughts about the wisdom of remaining active in U.N. affairs. Public support of the U.N. has fallen to an all-time low of 34 percent. This reflects not only a growing disaffection about its purpose, but also indicates the conviction among many that U.N. membership is actually detrimental, not only to America, but to the entire world as we know it.

For several years, this attitude was reflected in the posture of America's U.N. delegation. After its initial burst of leadership, the U.S. mission to the U.N. has traditionally been low-profiled and taciturn. The American Ambassador, under orders from the State Department, watched sedately as one nation after another slandered America, singing one tune at New York for the benefit of dictators and tyrants and another tune at Washington, where foreign aid is doled out. This was the way things stood in early 1975 when Daniel Patrick Moynihan assumed the post.

Moynihan went to the U.N. with the belief that "America should be feared for the truths she might tell." He then proceeded to tell those truths, much to the dismay of many career diplomats who branded his tactics as rude and amateurish. If "to raise hell and give other Americans something to think about" was the way Moynihan saw his mission at the U.N. he certainly succeeded. Last August, during a debate over Puerto Rican independence, the Cubans proposed that a U.N. commission be dispatched to investigate charges of U.S. "political oppression." Moynihan made such a forceful reply that one Third World delegate asked, "Are you threatening us?" Moynihan answered, without hesitation, "Yes!"

Such uncharacteristic candor has made Moynihan into something on the order of a genuine, American folk hero. God knows we need one! Although support for the U.N. continues to wane, Americans overwhelmingly support Moynihan's efforts, efforts that are directed at breaking up Third World and Communist bloc solidarity. He has indeed given Americans something to think about and perhaps, in this the bicentennial year, has reminded us that some of the combativeness, perspicacity and pluck that characterized this country in earlier times, is still around.

Pat Moynihan resigned last week. We can only hope that his tactics presage a new era in U.N. politics. At such an important post, America needs a forceful speaker to fend off the Third World's "you got it and we want it" attitude. Let's hope that there is another "mean-mouthed Irishman" waiting to fill Pat Moynihan's shoes.



Dorm students learn skills

Deadline nears for filing

Students who plan to graduate at the end of this summer's session are reminded that the deadline for filing for their degree is March 1, according to George H. Volmert, registrar.

Summer graduates will participate in commencement exercises on May 21, however they will not receive their diplomas until after July 30. There will be no Summer Commencement.

To file for a degree, a candidate should register with the placement office, bring the Placement Office clearance slip to the Registrar's Office and pick up an "Application for Degree Candidacy," take the completed application to his adviser, department head and division head for approval, and have the completed form returned to the Registrar by March 1.

Hands tell story in class . . .

(continued from page 1)

Other problems might involve providing vital information to a doctor or to hospital personnel, making a fire alarm report, or questions arising in a court of law, Mrs. Phillips said.

"I will be pleased," she said, "if students in this class can learn 400 to 500 signs that they can recall. As they work with deaf persons, they will learn many more as they go along."

WHILE SIGN LANGUAGE will be stressed in the course, another form of communicating also will be taught, finger spelling. The third method of communication is the oral of lip-reading method, but it will not be offered in the course.

"Sign language is especially good for the young person, particularly small children who have not had the benefit of some formal education," Mrs. Phillips explained. "The showing of emotions appropriate to what is being said is very good, too, and signs tend to enhance the emotions."

The teacher recalled an incident that resulted when a policeman stopped a car driven by a deaf person accustomed to using the lip-reading technique. The policeman shined his flashlight into the man's eyes. Blinded by the light and unable to read the officer's lips, the driver attempted to push the flashlight aside. As he did, the flashlight struck the window, shattering the glass. Seventeen stitches were required in the driver's arm.

MRS. PHILLIPS SAID many persons believe the deaf should be able to communicate effectively by writing notes. However, she noted that because of their handicap, many deaf persons have not had sufficient formal education to be able to understand notes or to communicate effectively by writing.

"I would recommend a combination of all three methods—sign language, finger spelling, and oral or lip reading," she said. "They can be used together, with one method being especially effective for some situations."

Age seems to be no particular barrier to taking the course. Mrs. Phillips said she had taught students 14 to 65 years old in New York.

There are many humorous incidents in the silent world, she affirmed.

"Sure, couples who are deaf have their arguments just like anyone else," she said, laughing. "It's just not so noisy."

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Writer

Dorm students helping each other learn new skills is an innovation enacted by the new head resident, Ruth Rice at South Hall. Rice set up the program so that the "pupil" and the "teacher" have the same free time to work on the subject. She explained that if a dorm resident was interested in taking a particular class she could check the list and find out when the teachers' free time was and they could then get together and work on that particular skill. She also added that if the dorm student already knew how to do it but needed help, that could also be arranged.

Among the many arts and crafts offered are: crocheting, embroidery, knitting, macrame, quilting, needle-point, quilling, beadwork, hand weaving and pen and pencil drawing. Rice's private kitchen will be the site for a cake decorating class and there is a class of self-defense taught by a girl who has studied some karate. Approximately 140 girls will participate in the different classes.

Other activities planned include the annual vaudeville show in

March to raise money for a rug, a sing-along with three of the girls who are proficient on the guitar accompanied by a demonstration by two of Rice's friends in doll and jewel making. Tentative plans for a jogging club have also been made.

Rice is no newcomer to dormitory life and her age, 22, makes it easy for her to relate to the girls living in the dorm. "I can talk real easily with all the girls. I've had no discipline problems. I really enjoy working with them," Rice explained.

Graduating summa cum laude from the University of Missouri at Columbia, Rice majored in Latin American studies and furthered her education in that particular field in Mexico, and the New York University in Madrid, Spain. She also had attended a summer term at Missouri State. Previously employed at the Missouri Division of Employment Security, Rice applied for this residency when she was laid off.

Her obligations include checking maintenance, office cleaning, being on the food service committee and counseling. Her job is not content with just doing her job but wants to make sure that the girls in the dorm are busy with something interesting to do.

Campbell plans long run . . .

(continued from page 2)

sharks, the biggest weighing approximately 1,000 pounds. "They didn't bother us too much until some small four foot white tip sharks started stirring them up and getting them agitated. We were underwater with them for 45 minutes until one of the bull sharks made a sweep about four feet from one of the divers and then we decided it was time to come up," says Sgt. Campbell.

He was later involved in researching the effects of underwater demolitions on reef life. His underwater team blew up reefs to make six harbors at different locations to enable ships to anchor and load produce. "We found that not twenty feet away from one of the explosions, which was made up of 800 pounds of plastic explosives, a school of minnows were swimming and not one of them was killed, because the reef absorbed the shock," states

Campbell. He went on to point out that the recent increase in dynamiting was an increase in the area's fish population due to the new growth of algae on the face of the blown reef.

SGT. CAMPBELL HAS RECEIVED many medals and awards for varied Special Forces Missions. Some of these include a Purple Heart in 1968 for valor in Vietnam, which is the third highest combat award, a Bronze Star in 1968 for service as a member of a Special Forces team Sergeant in Vietnam, a Meritorious Service Medal in 1974 for service in Panama, and a Vietnamese Gallantry medal in 1968 which is the third highest award for valor.

When asked how his present occupation compares with his adventurous past, Sgt. Campbell comments "I enjoy working with young people. I don't believe in putting ruffles on military life. I believe in telling it like it is and I can relate my experience to new officers and recruits."

Sgt. Campbell says he came to MSSC last July from Fort Riley, Kansas, located close to Stark City, Mo., where he plans to remain until December on his hog farm. "I chose hog farming after working for the farmer's market for about the last 10 years and raising hogs is the most profitable if you get in and stay at it," reiterates Campbell.

Although Sgt. Campbell plans to retire at 40, he also plans to bring his colorful life to a climax first by running from Fort Knox, Kentucky, this summer. "I plan to run 40 miles in 10 mile spurts," states Sgt. Campbell. He runs every afternoon and at the time of this interview he was running 53.19 minutes. He plans to gradually increase his running distance to ten miles a day. When asked why he decided on such a feat, MSGT. Campbell simply replied, "It needs to be done."

Can students afford . . .

(continued from page 3)

average public expenditures per student to the cost of students' living expenses and their foregone income while attending college instead of working, then the total "economic" costs were \$39 billion in 1972-73. One way to prevent the constant escalation of public expenditures is to increase tuition charges. But, students already pay significantly for their education in terms of foregone income and their living expenses. Considerable debate has developed over how much students should pay for their education.

The Carnegie Commission, in response to the debate, made two recommendations to remove college financial barriers by making public support for students more selective and equitable, and targeting financial aid to those who need it most. The recommendations are: (1) the proportion of public funding should be increased to insure the attendance of students from low-income families who are dependent on public support; and (2) student subsidies should be redistributed according to an individual's ability to pay.

THE CARNEGIE COMMISSION noted in their report "Higher Education: Who Pays? Who Benefits? Who

Should Pay?" that "greater equity in treatment of high and low income students requires some redistribution of aid for those who can pay as well as more subsidies for those who cannot." In the same report they emphasize, however, that "we are opposed to any increase in tuition fees at public institutions except as such increases are justified by the availability of adequate student aid for low-income students."

The Commission also urged tuition should be differentiated by charging no or low tuition for lower income students, higher charges at the upper division level, and considerably higher charges at the graduate level. The intent of these recommendations is to distribute the public subsidy in a way that guarantees no student is barred from college because of inadequate financial resources. The Commission's proposals were implemented entirely "the net effect will be to retain the same share of college costs traditionally paid by students and parents on one hand, and by taxpayers on the other. This change in the way this is distributed in order to give access of students from low-income groups who have been disadvantaged in the past."

Mafia is my hobby,' says Don Seneker

By BOB PRICE

(Chart Staff Writer)

"Mafia is my hobby," says Donald Seneker, director of Enforcement program at Missouri Southern. "Other collect rocks and coins but I collect information on the collected names and data and intelligence files all the in the Clay County area. When I left, I donated it to City Crime Commission. Usually, obituaries and vital locations are major sources of information on the very important."

Seneker is not just another policeman, nor is he just law enforcement official. Born in Mt. Vernon where he resides, commuting back and forth each day to Joplin. Attended Park College in Parkville, Mo., William and College, studying biology and law enforcement, and then Missouri State in Springfield. He received his science degree in law enforcement from Central State University at Warrensburg, all the time working policeman.

SINGER'S FIRST MAJOR POSITION came in July, 1956, became Chief of Police at Riverside, Mo., a suburb of Joplin. He remained in that position for 4½ years, going to the Clay County Sheriff's office where he served as a deputy for 8½ years. There Seneker's chief duties were investigations and organized crime. He also served as investigations while in the sheriff's office.

In this office he became interested in the Mafia. The Mafia are centered in the Clay County area in a small town called Filamina Acres, he explained. To get information look up criminal records and check up on family ties he found out a name; one entire summer was spent on of infiltration of business by organized crime, restaurants, bars, etc., for the placement of coin-operated machines (pinball, jukebox, cigarette) by the Mafia. Any reason they're in this business is to gain illegal which confuses the IRS to no end. Someone in the Mafia can make \$75,000 home and his income tax return might say \$6,000 a year," Seneker said. "The way in which this is done, for example, is a restaurant is built in a community spot and makes a fortune because the food is probably bad. The hired help is usually all in the same family causing costs to be lower than any surrounding restaurants and is much better at this establishment."

BOBBY KENNEDY first formed the Committee on Crime, the Kansas City area was the first place to be of attraction for the Mafia. Seneker has been involved in the organization.

"He," says Seneker, "is what they call 'a buffer.' He is the visible boss or head who takes most of the heat from the syndicate."

Once arrested a bookie in the Kansas City area, Harry who, at the time, was grossing over one million dollars. There were only 16 other bookies grossing as much at

was part of the first Metro squad ever to be organized. The squad was organized by Clarence Kelly and was started by the Patricia Willoughby homicide case. An 18-year-old pregnant wife murdered by police said, Jackson Walker. Walker was charged in her death and deaths of two other women and is scheduled for release this year after serving two "life" sentences. He spent three years on the Metro squad. He then went to Smith, Mo., as Chief of Police in September, 1967, for two years. He moved back to Joplin and has been teaching since

on police shows on television, Seneker says, "It's my favorite but the one that portrays real police work is 'Police Story.' 'S.W.A.T.' has got to be the worst of real police work. 'S.W.A.T.' portrays police in an environment that is so aypical as to tear down what the P.R. has done. It's absolutely unreal."

INCIDENT THAT BOTHERS Seneker is one that has bothered him more than once. He has stopped off at a store on his way to work in uniform only to have a small child screaming when confronted by a policeman in uniform.

A little child absolutely screams when he or she sees me dressed as a policeman. There is definitely something wrong. Someday that little boy or girl won't go to the police for help when they're lost, or later on in life when grown up they won't support him as a taxpayer."

Seneker has, at various times, guarded such persons as Harry S. Truman, Lyndon B. Johnson, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He has also guarded several governors.

Seneker is currently commissioned as a deputy sheriff and by the Joplin Police Department. He also serves as a member of the Tri-State Metro Squad.

He has served on the board of directors of Youth Crime Commission and the Metropolitan Chiefs and Sheriff's Commission in Kansas City with Clarence Kelly. Kelly is former Kansas City Chief of Police and now director of the F.B.I.

Seneker describes Kelley as "a good friend—a man who is straight as an arrow. A real family man."

Seneker says, "The thing that does not appear on television is the opportunity a policeman has to help and service the people. Helping people is most important to me. On the outside, it doesn't look at all like it really is. You come in contact with people in their lowest point in life and a cop may encounter these people three and four times a day. I've enjoyed helping these people."

YWCA offers interest classes

The Joplin Chapter of the YWCA has announced that it is now taking enrollments for several classes slated to begin in the near future and has set the dates for several classes designed for people of all ages and interests.

Classes for which the YWCA is currently taking enrollments include "Self Defense for Women" which discusses how one avoids being attacked, home safety, why women are attacked, when the chances for attack are greatest and group discussions on victimology. Other classes are Beginners Knitting, Dough Art and Tole Painting.

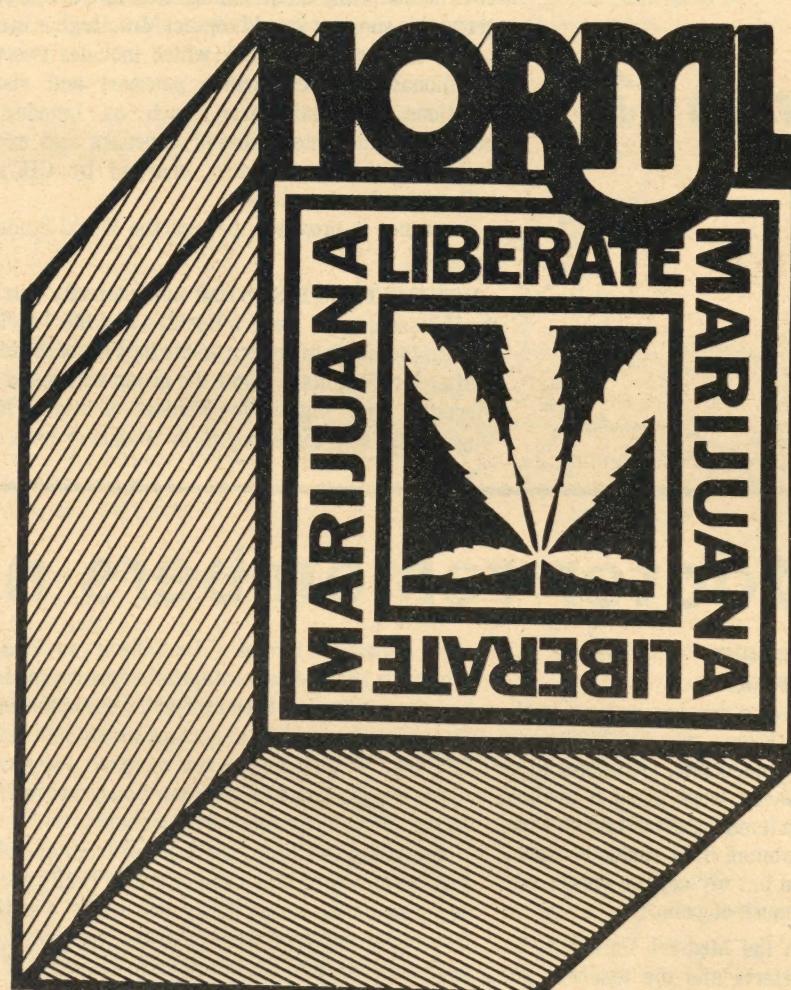
Coming events of the YWCA include: "Spring Gardening," a four-week session slated to begin on Tuesday, Feb. 24 discussing lessons on Missouri Wildflowers, indoor decorative gardening, minimum care outdoor gardening and spring vegetable gar-

dens; "China Painting" on March 3; "Wills and Estate Planning" on March 4; "Election Year Investment Decisions" on March 11 and a series of classes entitled "Potpourri of Crafts." This series, meeting on Wednesdays throughout March will include classes on Fabric Flowers, Breadmaking, Cake Decorating, Shirt Painting and Picture Framing. A class on the topic of Protecting Consumer rights is also scheduled in March.

For the Summer, the YWCA has tentatively planned classes on Slimnastic Yoga, Modern Jazz Dance and "Beli" Dancing.

Many of the classes are held free of charge to members with a slight charge for non-members. All classes will be held at the "Y" unless otherwise specified.

Information about all future sessions can be obtained by calling the YWCA at 624-5920.



MARIJUANA: THE NEW PROHIBITION

A Film/Lecture Presentation

Examining the social, medical, and legal aspects of marijuana use.

A New Line Presentation from the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws

1 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 25

C.U. Ballroom

Afro-American society honors Hughes

By GREG NEELY
Chart Staff Writer

Black awareness, according to Dr. Henry Morgan, sponsor of the Afro-American Society, is the main objective of this hard working campus organization here at MSSC. This being the Bicentennial year the club has done some outstanding projects, not only on campus but nationally. With financial help from the Joplin Historical Society this campus club has generated enough enthusiasm to erect a memorial for Langston Hughes to be on exhibit at the new Dorothea B. Hoover Historical Museum, located at Schifferdecker Park at the site of the old mineral museum. Dedication of the museum and of the Langston Hughes Memorial will be March 23.

Langston Hughes was a Joplin-born Negro who wrote many plays, poems, sketches and novels. His autobiography was released in 1957. Some of his most famous books were "The Weary Blues" and "The Dream Keeper," and poems such as "Mulatto" and plays such as "I Wonder as I Wander." Langston Hughes died in 1967.

The Afro-American Society felt a man such as this should not be forgotten, but should be remembered like so many other men of this country who have achieved greatness. Their hard-earned efforts paid off. Thanks to this organization Hughes will be on the National Bicentennial Calendar. Hughes will be the only person from Joplin to be recognized on the calendar.

The Afro-American Society raises most of its money through community projects. So far this year members have had a candy sale to help fund Black Awareness Week. This year it will be held from March 29 to April 3. For those who are not familiar with this week, there will be a program each night for the five days. As of now the movie "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman" will be shown either Monday or Tuesday night in the College Union Ballroom. Cicely Tyson, who stars in the movie, appeared at MSSC two years ago.

Wednesday night there will be a one hour presentation of Langston Hughes' works in the Ballroom. On Saturday night at 7, Vinne Burrows, renowned star of Broadway, will give a two

hour presentation which will be free to the public. Burrows is most famous for the play "Walk Together Children," for which the sound track is available on L.P.

The Afro-American Society isn't a black-only club. They are not affiliated with the Black Panthers, Mau Maus or any radical group. They are, however, a group of hard-working students who are dedicated to promote brotherhood on campus. All College students are urged to join this worthwhile campus organization. Some of the students responsible for the achievements and activities are Willie Williams, president; Hayles, vice-president; Zsa Zsa Sands, secretary, and Debra Clines, treasurer.

Other activities this semester are still in the planning stages. However, they are planning to hold a free dance with a well-known band for later this year. Any person interested in jazz or who would like to sit in on a get-together is invited to attend the meeting. The club meets the first Sunday of every month at 7 p.m. in the college library.

Anyone

for Europe?

Rome's Forum, the Grand Canal in Venice, Westminster Abbey and three hours' credit in history and geography, are just a few of the reasons for participating in Consortium for International Education's European Heritage tour this summer.

Julie Hughes, assistant professor of history at MSSC, and her husband, John, who is Superintendent of Schools in Baxter Springs, Kan., will be making their 13th trip to Europe this summer, the ninth with this company.

Mrs. Hughes will lecture and her husband serves as the tour co-ordinator. Any student interested in traveling with the tour group this summer should contact Mrs. Hughes in her office.

Cost for the trip is \$1395, which includes two meals a day. Additional expenses include passport and visa fees, vaccinations, personal costs (such as laundry, beverages, recreation and entertainment expenses and excess baggage fees) and registration fees charged by CIE's accrediting colleges and universities.

Insurance is provided through the World Student Insurance Service.

ROME IS THE FIRST STOP on the ten city tour. The Forum, the Colosseum, St. Peter's Basilica and the Trevi fountain are some of the sights to be seen on the first leg of the tour.

After three nights in Rome the group will spend two nights in Florence, two nights in Venice, a night in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and three nights in Budapest before arriving in Vienna.

In Vienna the group will visit the Spanish Riding School, Schoenbrunn Castle, the Opera House and the Riesen Rad.

Prague is the next stop on the tour and then the students will spend two nights in Heidelberg and two nights in Brussels, home of Belgium lace.

London is the last stop on the trip, and before returning home the participants will visit Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Piccadilly, Leicester Square, Hampton Court and Windsor Castle and will view the changing of the Guard.

THE TRIP ENCOMPASSES the weeks from June 30 to July 27. The group will travel to New York, and take a jetline to Rome, where they will be met by their tour guide and driver.

Mrs. Hughes emphasized the "fun" side of the trip and noted that for some individuals this would be their 5th trip with Hughes.

After returning, members of the group are invited to stay two days at the Hughes' house in Baxter, at a "slide-in." Students will swap slides and sample food from the various countries visited.

High school students over age 15, college and university students, public and private school teachers, college and university faculty members and adults interested in Continuing Education are all eligible to participate in the tour and should contact Mrs. Hughes if interested.

Woman doctor remembers no prejudice in school

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Writer

"Woman Doctor" might have been a derogatory term in the earlier 1900's, but Dr. Juliette M. Eliscu, who has been practicing pediatrics in the Joplin area since 1946, remembered no discrimination or prejudice when she went through medical school. She reminisced, "From the feminist's stand point, I had no problems. There were eight women med students when I started and five when I graduated but my college career was interrupted for several years because of polio."

In fact the biggest problem in the Medical University in Chicago was how the school cafeteria and the teachers got together. She laughingly stated, "When we were dissecting worms, they would serve spaghetti, when we were dissecting dogfish, they would serve tuna fish; it was inevitable." In comparing past to present, she brought up the points that med students are still probably getting by on three and four hours of sleep, massive cramming and a certain amount of stress. But as she brought out, "We didn't have to worry about flunking out. You weren't flunked; you were helped. In a class of 70, about 800 would apply and usually the people who made it through the entrance exams and interview were the type to make it through the four years."

WHY PEDIATRICS? Dr. Eliscu seemed to think it was the most logical field for a woman to go into. She brought up the point that "a lot of women prefer a woman pediatrician and the children find it easy to relate. There was one time when I heard two children arguing in a ward about whether I was a doctor or a nurse. Because I was a woman, I just had to be a nurse, one argued. The disagreement was stopped when one said, 'But

she's a mamma Doctor'." Dr. Eliscu provided some statistics that since 1890 the percentage of women in medical school from her alma mater has been almost the same throughout the years. She comes from a line of doctors which includes her father and an aunt. "I started out a two or three answering the question 'what do you want to do when you grow up?' by saying, 'a doctor'. It's all I've really ever wanted to do."

According to Eliscu, she learned from one of her professors that the only time that a doctor is ever really needed is in about 5 per cent of the cases. They can make a patient more comfortable or tell them what is wrong, but they are only actually needed in life-or-death situations in 5 per cent of their cases. But as she emphasized, "It's that five percent that really matters. When you have a child with meningitis and you manage to get them well, then it's all worth it."

An interesting concept was a comparison of pediatrics to veterinary medicine in the sense that you have to treat according to symptom rather than what the patient says. Inquiring about problem patients in her past she laughingly claimed, "There are no problem children, just problem mothers." She also added that children are less likely to be neurotic and when they were it was easier to spot.

SHIFTING HER PRACTICE to a slightly different level, Eliscu has quit her private practice to join Pediatrics Incorporated and work at Freeman's Hospital four nights a week and a clinic seven times a month. She has also become very interested in a relatively new branch of pediatrics, neonatology.

Neonatology is the studies of health problems in the new-born, and Freeman hospital recently put in a new unit specializing in it.

Dr. Eliscu lives on Stones Corner in a casually elegant home with a professional dog handler, Nancy O'Brant, fifty dogs and a cockatoo. Most of the dogs are poodles, standard and miniature, but there is also a saluki and a wire-haired dachshund. Eliscu is single and admitted "I guess I'm married to my dogs. I never really had time for anything else." Dr. Eliscu's hobbies include needlepoint, rug hooking and raising plants.

In a time of independent and busy women, Dr. Eliscu managed to be ahead of the trend and apparently never realized that she was repressed or male dominated. In fact Dr. Eliscu might appear to be a shining example of women's liberation for her it was just doing what she wanted to do.

Vets to nominate

Veteran Club members will hold a meeting at 1 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 19, in room C of the CUB for the purpose of nominating candidates for office.

Any interested veteran who will be unable to attend the meeting should make his or her candidacy known to the Veterans Affairs office no later than next Friday.

The election for the vacancies of President and Secretary will be conducted on February 24 and 25, from 9 a.m. until each day.

Designated ballots and ballot boxes will be available in the basement of the Student Union and all persons who are eligible to vote.

Student ID cards will be required to vote.

Death:

Every society must come to terms with death and an awareness of it

By BOB PRICE
(Chart Staff Writer)

Death and the awareness of death are two attributes of the human condition with which every society must come to terms at one time or another.

Dr. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross conducted an in-depth study on terminally ill patients at the University of Chicago's Billings Hospital. Dr. Kubler-Ross, of the University's faculty, stated in a recent seminar in Chicago: "Most of us shy away from the thought of dying. Yet everyone dies. Birds do it. Bees do it. But not people. Certainly not mothers or fathers or their children. People depart, perish, pass away, give up the ghost, or, perhaps, go to heaven. They seldom die. In fact, we treat those who are terminally ill as if they had a social disease. We shut them up in special places called hospitals, whisper about them behind their backs, and assign doctors and nurses the task of caring for them in their final few hours. Furthermore, we deprive them in their last days of all the pleasures that once made lives rich: children, friends, music, good food, and home. Because we are embarrassed by death, we force our loved ones to die among strangers, wrapped in silence in antiseptic hospital rooms."

DR. KUBLER-ROSS goes against the tide in that she insists upon everyone's right to die with dignity and has started a new movement for "death right." As an advocate for the rights of the terminally ill, she has helped create a new way of dying with dignity.

To anyone familiar with her life story, it is no surprise to find the doctor pioneering on the frontiers of compassion. She was born a triplet and raised in Switzerland. After the second world war she hitchhiked around Europe and Russia doing relief work, worked her way through medical school and became a general practitioner in rural Switzerland. There she met the man she married, who immediately transported her to New York City. By the time Dr. Kubler-Ross moved to Chicago where her husband, Dr. Emmanuel Ross took a job teaching neuropathology at Loyola University, she had switched from general medicine to psychiatry and had begun working with blind and retarded patients. And then came two children. And the death and dying seminar at the University of Chicago. And books. And fame.

"Although we may accept the idea of death in the abstract without disquiet, sooner or later each of us will be obliged to face the disturbing personal issues that arise," she believes.

SOMETIMES WE TRY everything humanly possible to deny the fact of death and when we fail, increase of distress follows. A man who has tried so hard during his life to use a religion to deny that he could die, rather than to accept that his life on earth would end, was ill-prepared for death when it came. Many people are not prepared to meet their death, although they may successfully endure their last days by sheer courage. In some respect, modern circumstances assist us in avoiding the disturbing thought of our own death with longer lives and better health, and the idea of death occurs less frequently.

Reluctance of ourselves to face death brings much suffering. When people are disciplined to get involved in the personal problems of the dying, mortally-ill people suffer more. One way to describe this is in the case of a dying person who for a long time could not find anyone willing to talk about the important things such as funeral arrangements, casket, cemetery plot, tombstone (if any), etc. This unfortunately occurs quite frequently and tends to upset the mortally ill in that friends and relatives treat them as though they were already dead. These people already may be haunted by a fear that the patient will ask about his or her illness or mention death and this leaves the friend or relative completely speechless. Some doctors are reluctant to stay long near the dying because they care to speak only in terms of care and convalescing. Some see death as a medical failure and retreat too hastily.

Unfortunately, along with the sorrow and grief involved with death, there are legal matters to tend with. There is the will and the reading of the estate, funeral arrangements, and the pur-

chase of the cemetery plot, tombstone, etc. The prices may vary from one extreme to the other. Of course, the cost depends on how elaborate the immediate family wishes to be with the departed. One should be careful with whom they do business because there are unscrupulous undertakers taking advantage of widows and widowers alike who are not advised properly on such matters. Many types and kinds of caskets are available, plus some funeral homes can special-make them if desired. A complete funeral can be very expensive. One including the religious service, all flower arrangements, casket (may be extra), and limousine transportation to and from the cemetery will cost around \$5,000. Of course, this figure may vary with different funeral homes. In some cases, the casket may be extra and not included in the total price of a funeral. Caskets alone may run anywhere from \$1,000 up to \$10,000. Some are constructed with mahogany wood with velvet linings, solid oak with velour lining, and hand-engraved to the immediate family's liking. So, as you can see, preparations with death only add to the grief and sadness of the time. A few families do plan ahead and choose their burial plots, make funeral arrangements, etc., years before they even contemplate death. This can be handy when someone dies and there may not be anyone capable of performing these duties after a death. Of course, there are two sides of the coin and some individuals care not to even think about the matter until their time has come or even after their death. And then it's too late.

UNFORTUNATELY, AFTER a person has died, those who knew and loved him continue to suffer. Even if death has been anticipated for a long time, when it finally comes there is a resurgence of grief. The immediate reactions of the bereaved will not be limited to those of straight forward sorrow. The death will arouse in them a great feeling of emotions and rise to wide variations in behavior in different people.

Grief is the commonest feeling. Misery and despair may enter the minds of the bereaved, so that their own life seems empty and all of their ambitions are worthless. A pathetic feeling inhibits any effort and movements are generally slow; from time to time they experience waves of yearnings for the one who has died, especially if there is any reminder of the loss or others express their condolences. Every so often the grief does reach physical intensity. The chest seems to tighten; the breath comes in sighs, and all the strength seems to be drained from their body. But not all those who grieve are apathetic. Some show restless activity, starting on jobs that they are unable to complete, sitting down for a moment only to get up and tamper with something else. They do not care to eat, and sleep will not come easily because of the irritation of their minds and bodies.

Such grief is often accompanied by self-doubt, painful self-questioning, shame, and guilt. The bereaved frequently blame themselves for not having done enough for the deceased, even if they have, in fact, performed wonders of care during the

deceased's last illness. Although it may be clear that they have made the correct choices when faced with the difficult decisions involved in the care of the dying person, after the death they question the standards of their own conduct. Maybe they should have gotten the patient to the hospital earlier or else tried some other type of treatment. Should they have taken the person from the hospital to end his last days at home? In times of grief, people tend to be hard on themselves when in actuality they had no control over the situation in the first place. People are apt to produce more and more self-incriminations. They feel that they could have behaved better towards the deceased while he was alive, shown him more appreciation, affection, respect, and so on. It is not uncommon for the bereaved even to accuse themselves of having contributed towards the death by their neglect or by their demands on the deceased before their death.

SOMETIMES FEELINGS OF GUILT become so severe as to reach unusual levels of intensity. The self-blame attitude is expressed with such consistency that the bereaved need psychiatric care lest they might harm themselves. Suicidal thoughts are far from rare following bereavement and in a few cases, suicide does occur. Guilt, though, is not the only motive for the bereaved to kill themselves. Quite a few persons, having lost someone very dear to them, are convinced that life holds no more. They are convinced to proceed to an apparently logical conclusion to end their own life. Usually it is their depressed mood that has hidden from them the fact that life could prove enjoyable again when grief has passed. Occasionally it must be admitted that some face a weak and lonely life after a tragic bereavement.

Death, thus, as tragic as it may seem, is the final step for us on this planet Earth. Some state it is the ultimate end while others say it is only the beginning. This report is not for this writer to say, one way or the other. Dr. Robert Kavanaugh, recipient of a master's degree in philosophy from Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. and a doctorate in human behavior from the United States International University in San Diego, said in his best seller "Facing Death,"

"Throughout human history, recorders of deathbed scenes tell of a frequent and strange phenomenon. They note that the visage of the newly deceased is quite often wreathed in a gentle smile or in a look of uncommon peace. Interpreters offer many explanations, all of them guesses. Hagiographers report their saints and martyrs have seen their God. Non-believers claim that nature has her own mechanism for euphoria, an analgesic when all systems cease. My guess is that the smile or look of peace reflects a satisfaction limited to men of any creed who died in peace. They expired without earthly strings of any kind choking their hearts, and they realized that they had bequeathed no strings to choke the hearts of those they left behind."

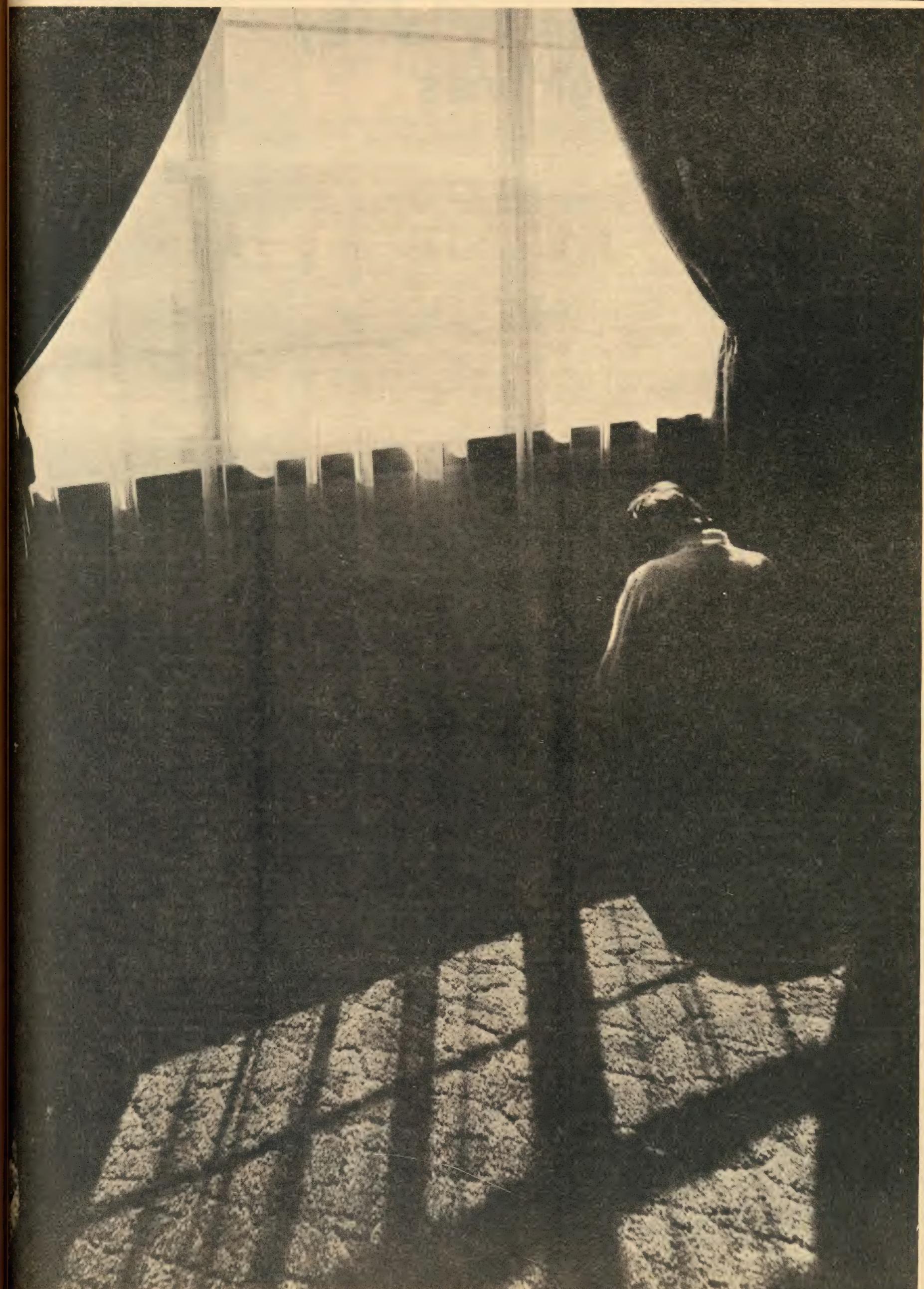
Photo on opposite page by Kurt Parsons

Next edition:

Karate

an in-depth look





Mrs. Brietzke ends labor of love with 'Giants' script

By PETE GRAHAM

Eight years ago, Mrs. Trij Brietzke read O.E. Rolvaag's epic novel of pioneer life, "Giants In The Earth." Mrs. Brietzke, who holds a degree in dramatic arts from Auburn University, was deeply moved by the book and recognized then that it could be readily transferred to the stage. The idea of adapting the novel to script form, however, lay dormant until early last year when, sparked by the bicentennial spirit, the idea became a conviction.

As a necessary preliminary, permission had to be obtained from whoever held the copyright. With the help of her husband, Milton Brietzke, drama instructor at Missouri Southern, she twice wrote letters to Harper and Row, publishers of the book. Receiving no reply, direct correspondence with the Rolvaag family was tried next. A son, Karl, responded favorably in early 1975 and work was begun in earnest shortly after. The year that followed proved to be a disparate test of Mrs. Brietzke's creative ability.

The problem of condensing a 500 page novel into a 2 to 3 hour dialog that will hold an audience's attention is obvious. To the layman, it seems insurmountable. What to leave in and what to discard caused a great deal of personal conflict. In Mrs. Brietzke's words, "Your heart bleeds when you have to leave something out. If you live the novel as I love the novel, you suffer over every word you have to omit."

THE MOST DIFFICULT TASK, however, proved to be the overall presentation of the play. It had to move with purpose and cohesion, yet remain true to Rolvaag's theme and meaning. She tried several approaches with some success, but none quite captured the spirit of "salvation and tragic recognition" that the book conveyed. Dissatisfied, she decided to research further, in the course of which she came across some old photographs of pioneer life. The idea that the play should appear to the audience as a sequence of pictures, more or less analogous to thumbing through a family photo album, struck

Mrs. Brietzke as the solution to this problem. It proved to be her guiding light and, as she expressed it, "Everything fell into place after that."

Necessary to such an approach was the creation of a storyteller. In the play, the storyteller is one of the lead parts. Through him the time gap is bridged and the overall mood is set. He is the only character created by Mrs. Brietzke. All the others come directly from the book.

Written in 1924 by Rolvaag, a Norwegian immigrant, the book is the classic story of the struggle for survival on the American frontier. The main characters are Per Hansa, representing the energy, enthusiasm and strength that conquered the prairie, and Beret, his wife, who symbolizes the loss, love and agony of the crude pioneering struggle with nature and loneliness. The stark reality of a harsh and unbending environment sets the dominant mood throughout the book.

"**GIANTS IN THE EARTH**" is a beautiful novel and according to those who have read the script, Mrs. Brietzke has done it justice. Her overriding precept was the preservation of Rolvaag's theme. "My main concern was not to alter the meaning of the book in any way," she says. "I saw my task as one of editing and interpreting, while remaining true to the book's essence."

All told, the year-long project proved to be a monumental undertaking and involved not only Mrs. Brietzke, but her family as well. While admitting that her project posed some problems, nothing of major import arose and she cites her family as "being extremely understanding and cooperative." She hastens to add, however, that she holds no plans for similar projects in the near future.

A truly unique and original adaptation, "Giants In The Earth" will be cast later this month, followed by six weeks of rehearsal. Mrs. Brietzke, who sees her work as essentially completed, will act only in an advisory capacity for the actual production. The end product of this cumulative effort, under the direction of Mr. Brietzke, will appear as the final production at the Barn Theater May 6-9. She sums it up best. "This will be the true test of my efforts. I want the emphasis not on me but on the overall theme in conjunction with the group, for this is a group effort. I have made a beginning however, for what will ultimately be a stage production. With me, though, it was a labor of love."



TRIJ BRIETZKE

Two place in Arkansas debate

In the sectional competition of the Bicentennial Youth Debates, Ralph Bush took second place and John McKnight took third in the debate division. Receiving a certificate and a cash prize for their participation, the two Missouri Southern students will not be able to advance to the regional competition as only the first place winners get to advance.

Held at Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas on February 6 and 7, Mrs. Mary Lynn Cornwell accompanied the squad. Also participating for Missouri Southern but did not advance were

Randy Hunt in extemporaneous speaking and Kurt Parsons in persuasive speaking. In order to compete in the sectional division, all participants had to win first or second in the district competition.

Another trip that is planned by the debate squad is one to Durant, Texas, to compete in a debate tournament. Leaving on the 26th of February, Dr. D. H. Rhoades will accompany four debators to the Texas tournament. Those participating are Randy Hunt, Ralph Bush, Jim Russell and Kay Albright.

Tryouts

Town and Gown Original

'Giants in the Earth'

Feb. 25 2, 4, & 8 p.m.

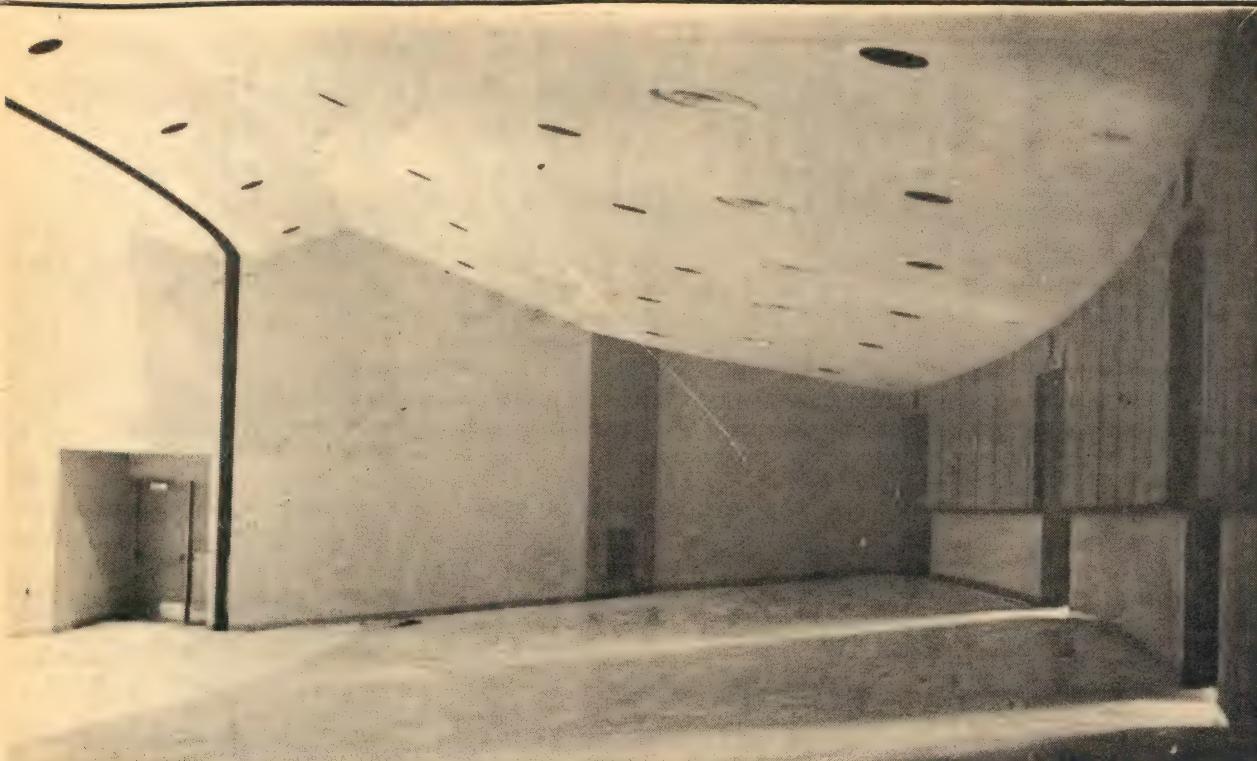
Feb. 26 2, 4, & 8 p.m.

or by appointment

Scripts in the library

I HAVE SEEN THE FUTURE
AND IT DOESN'T WORK.





An auditorium without seats provides an eerie view somewhat reminiscent of younger days spent at the skating rink.



The foyer of the new auditorium will, upon opening, provide ample space for those waiting to gain entrance to the seating area.

Fowler mural brings biblical story alive

BY KAY ALBRIGHT
(Chart Staff Writer)

Elephants, porcupines, sheep, giraffes, snakes, turtles—all go marching across the wall. It's a wall size mural (8 by 24 ft.) of the biblical story of the Flood and a revolutionary idea in decorating Sunday School walls. Painted in bright, vivid, but not overpowering latex paints, it's an ancient story brought to life by Judy Fowler for the younger children in the First Presbyterian Church in Webb City.

Judy Fowler, who teaches a night class in print making at Missouri Southern and whose husband is on the faculty, found a way to combine her love of art with teaching her preschool Sunday school class. Fowler explained, "Art work keeps them busy and happy and I sneak a story in on them while they're doing it. They enjoy it and I enjoy it more."

Many adults have reacted favorably to the mural that Fowler

drew on the wall and the teen-age membership helped to paint. Fowler repeated a comment one member said, "It just makes me feel good when I come into the room." The mural took about 18 hours of work and approximately three gallons of paint. The whole story of the flood is depicted in a simplistic style that catches the eye and excites the imagination.

When questioned why she chose that particular theme for the mural, she replied, "One of the basic lessons in children's bible study is Noah's Ark and I think the kids find it very easy to relate to the animals." Although the major figures were drawn in by Fowler, each child in her class gets to paint his or her own flower in, "so that each child will feel like the mural is theirs."

Fowler and her husband Jon, have done murals professionally and also have an art store in Webb City called Nobles which is where they display their art works for sale. Along with her church work, class, and the art store, Fowler has three children,

5, 2 and 1 years old, to help fill her time.

Perhaps the biggest influence the mural has had is in the children themselves as Fowler noted, "The mural has made the children proud of their room and they are happier, more disciplined and more organized." Fowler also emphasizes creativity in the fact that all the art work that the children do is free-hand, instead of the 'color-book' type which only allows for you to choose what color to put in the little lines.

Apparently this is the only church to have a mural on the wall in this area, but it is also unique in the fact that it is probably the only one to have large birds painted on the wall to decorate the upstairs bathroom. Fowler seems to think that the mural painting won't stop at just the one room but may blossom into several throughout the other classrooms, perhaps done by the older-age children in the church.

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Special Guest Star: PAUL WILLIAMS
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KEMPER MEMORIAL ARENA

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Ed Benton fires Lions over Cameron, 72-68

By RANDY JOHNSON
Chart Sports Writer

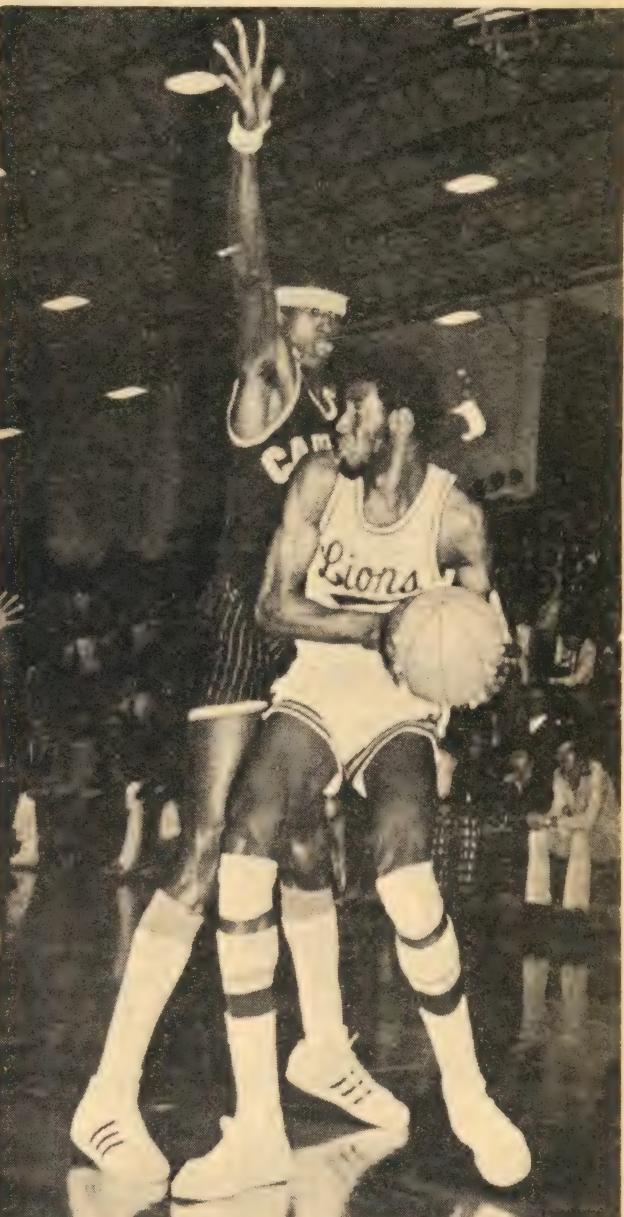
Once again, Ed Benton came off the bench to fire up the Lions of Missouri Southern past Cameron University 72-68 in the MSSC gym. The 6'9" forward, who was averaging 14.5 points in the last four games as a substitute, led Southern with 18 points. Rudy Harvey chipped in with 16, and Mark Flanegin added 10 points for the Lions. Benton also had 7 rebounds.

The Aggies were led by 6'1" forward Casta Thomas, who was the game's high scorer with 25 points. He had 10 of 20 shots from the field and 5 of 6 from the free throw line. Two other Aggies scored in double figures. Junior Seigeler, a 6'11" center, scored 20 points, while Evander Ford fired 14 points.

Cameron was 45 per cent from the field, hitting 30 of 66 shots, while Southern hit 27 of 61 shots for 44 per cent. Southern made 18 of 28 shots at the charity stripe, while Cameron only shot 10 times, making 8.

The game was only tied 5 times before Benton scored twice, once to tie the score at 28-all, and another bucket on the next time down the floor to put Southern ahead for good. Southern led at halftime with the score of 37-30. During the final 2 minutes of the game, Flanegin scored the Lions' last 5 points, all on free throws. Cameron could only muster up one point.

Southern is still ranked 4th in District 16 competition with the second best record, behind Southwest Baptist. Two teams ahead of Southern lost during the week. Drury, one of the teams, was dusted by the Lions earlier in the season.



ED BENTON LOOKS for help as he is besieged by a strange masked man as Southern turned back nationally ranked Cameron University at Missouri Southern's gym. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).



SOUTHERN GUARD Lee Stevens' race downcourt against visiting Rockhurst resulted in two more points for Missouri Southern as the Lions dropped a 63-59 heartbreaker. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons).

Rockhurst downs Lions

The Rockhurst Hawks defeated the Lions of Missouri Southern last week in the MSSC gym by the score of 63-59. Alex Mitchell, a 6-5 junior forward, made two free throws with 10 seconds left in the game to put the NAIA District 16 game out of reach.

Mitchell drove past the Lion defense for seven field goals and five rebounds to lead the Hawks with 19 points. Byron McCallum added 12 points as the Hawks moved their record to 10-8, and 5-4 in district competition.

Track squad sought

Those desiring to participate in the Missouri Southern State College track program this spring are urged to get in contact with head coach Ron Ellis as soon as possible.

Ellis has already scheduled a total of seven track meets and said that he would try to add a few more on the list if enough athletes showed their intentions of running.

Coach Ellis may be contacted in the Physical Education building.

High scorer Rudy Harvey and jumper Dennis Sims both played spectacularly for the Lions despite the loss. Harvey was the game's leading scorer with 22 points. The 6-7 sophomore also grabbed 10 rebounds to lead both teams. He scored eight of the Lions' first ten points of the game.

Sims contributed with 11 points, made 3 steals, and blocked 3 of the Hawks' shots. He leaped well over the rim to make tip-ins and pulled down seven rebounds for the Lions.

The game made the Lions' record 13-8 over-all and left them with a 4-2 district slate. The team was previously ranked 4th in the ratings before the defeat.

Rockhurst was 53 per cent from the field, making 26 of 49, and 11 of 16 from the line. Southern was only 45 per cent from the field. The Lions made 27 of 60 shots, and was 5 of 8 from the charity stripe. The Lions out-rebounded the Hawks 30 to 21. The Hawks led at halftime 33-26. Rockhurst moved on top at 13-12 with 11:42 left in the first half before Harvey scored to give the Lions their last lead of the game. A field goal by Mitchell gave the Hawks the lead for good.

Women basketball squad thumps Ozark Bible College

The Lion women cagers thumped cross-town rival Ozark Bible College in a roundball encounter, 65-33, played here Jan. 27. Coach Sallie Roper's Lions took the second decision in as many outings from the lady Ambassadors, having pasted the OBC team 75-37 in the season opener played on Dec. 2.

The Lions were paced by 5-7 Freshman guard, Cheryl Frazier, who burned the nets for 26 points, a season high for any Southern scorer. Junior guard, 5-6 Terri Dresh contributed 10; Barbara Lawson counted nine; Juanita Elbrader and Deb van Alman

bucketed eight each and Freshman guard Karen Gordon netted two.

The Lions connected on 29 of 67 shots from the field, good for 44 per cent. The Ambassador women managed only 29 per cent, canning 15 of 52 shots. Southern out-rebounded OBC 61-33. Lawson showed the way with 12 recoveries.

MSSC made seven charities in nine tries, while Ozark Bible connected on three of fourteen.

The Lions broke off to a 17-2 lead with 12 minutes left in the half, and led 27-13 at intermission. The Ambassadors caught fire in the early minutes of the second half, and came within 10 points, 29-19 with 15:11 left. Frazier's long range bombardment kept the visitors at bay for the remainder of the game, and the freshman guard scored 16 points in the second half. The Lions were aided by a technical foul assessed against OBC for listing a player under the wrong number in the score book.

The victory left the Lions at 7-1, and OBC at 4-3 for the season.

... plays ORU close

The women's basketball team came within spitting distance of knocking off national powerhouse Oral Roberts University in a game played on the Titans' home court Jan. 31. Sallie Roper's Lions made a valiant comeback after trailing by 14 points at the half to come within one point, 65-64 with 0:23 remaining on the clock. The luck went against Southern as time ran out, and Oral Roberts finished on top, 67-64.

"We switched to a three-quarter court press and really blew their minds," commented Coach Roper, who went on to laud her opponent, "Oral Roberts has a team and a half!"

"Missouri Southern can really be proud of the team," finished Coach Roper, whose charges went all out in the losing effort. Oral Roberts improved their season record to 8-1.

... defeats Crowder

The Lions women defeated Crowder College in a roundball contest for the second time of the season, 77-62. Every member of the MSSC team saw action in the game, and four Lions finished in double figure. Karen Gordon and Cheryl Frazier shared scoring honors with 19 points each.

Both Drury College and Cottey College forfeited games with the Lions, giving the MSSC team a 10-2 record.

JUANITA ELBRADER battles for the ball against the Ambassadors of cross town Ozark Bible College. (Chart photo by Ed Brown).

... and slips past Evangel

Missouri Southern Women's basketball Lions slipped past the Evangel College Crusaders, 65-61 in a game played in Springfield on Jan. 24. The win upped the Lion's season record to 6-1.

Southern's junior guard, Terri Dresh enjoyed her best scoring night of the season, counting 23 tallies to lead both clubs. Teammate Cheryl Frazier added 15 points, Barbara Lawson scored eight, Linda Ummel notched seven, while Juanita Elbrader, Deb van Alman, and Karen Gordon found the nets for four points each.

Evangel's Kathy Erickson paced her teammates with fifteen points. Three other Crusaders were in double figures.

The Lion's winning margin came in the first half as they led 34-30 at intermission. Both teams earned 31 points in the second stanza, giving Sallie Roper's Lions the 65-61 advantage as time ran out.

Southern will entertain the Crusaders in a return match at 10 a.m. on Feb. 21.

Tournament planned

A spring softball tournament has been planned for the month of April by the members of Missouri Southern's Iota Epsilon chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity.

This will be the first year that such a tournament has been held by anyone associated with Missouri Southern. Six teams are to be included in the slow pitch tournament. The six teams will be made up of Sigma Nus from some of the chapters located in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

**Important date
for all students
receiving educational
assistance through the
Veterans Administration
March 1, 1976**

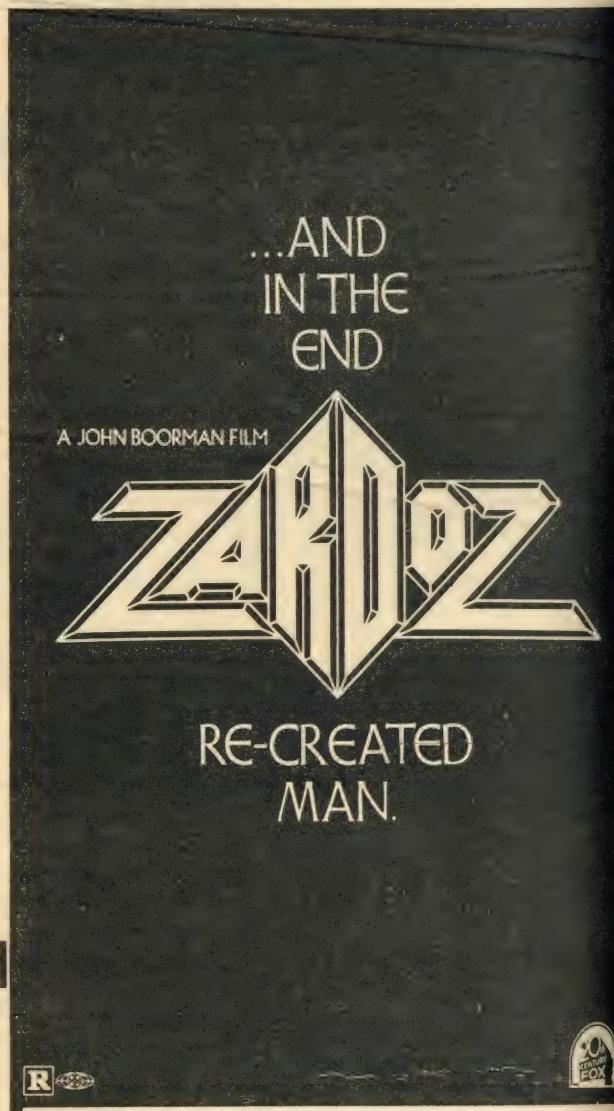
New Standards of Progress now in effect for all students receiving veterans educational assistance states that withdrawals following one-third of the semester will constitute unsatisfactory progress, according to spokesmen of the Veteran's Affairs office. Unless extenuating circumstances can be shown, the veteran or eligible person would lose his or her educational benefits until counseling has been received through the Veterans Administration.

Persons with questions concerning the new Standard of Progress may contact the Veteran's Affairs office.

'Vaudeville'

returns to South Hall

in March



Coming to CUB

Football workouts underway; Frazier lays down 'the law'

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Winter football workouts have already begun for the Missouri Southern State College Lions of head taskmaster Jim Frazier and this is the basic philosophy which Southern has listed on the bulletin board in the locker room:

"As an athlete at MSSC, we expect you to represent yourself, your family, your squad, and your school in a manner which will bring credit to the aforementioned. Basically, we mean that all your actions both on and off the field must meet the standards of good 'athletic behavior' set forth by your seniors, this college and this staff. There are definitely more demands made on an athlete than on other students at this institution. Those who find these demands too tough physically and mentally should not waste his or our time in the athletic program."

Here are the rules that have been set by Frazier and the remainder of the coaching staff on the subject of training.

"In keeping in line with the basic philosophy under which we operate we know that we must keep our bodies in the best of condition if we are to compete at our best. This not only refers to dissipating, but to diet and rest as well."

"The sole criteria under which we will operate is that you must at all times conduct yourself in a manner becoming to Lion Football. Your teammates, and this institution. This includes appearance, class attendance, and daily workouts."

AND THE INTRODUCTION went like this. "We believe that a fine football player must have strength, speed, quickness, and agility along with the burning desire to win. We feel that our program meets these aims—plus stressing discipline and supreme effort when a player is tired and discouraged."

"Our next year seniors begin to develop as leaders in winter football. This better prepares them for, with pride, their role as a leader for the coming fall. The 'esprit d' corps' is 'team TOGETHERNESS' with supreme effort on the playing field."

The MSSC winter football program began on Jan. 27th at 3:30 p.m. as team members whose last names began with the letters "A" running through "J" had their height, weight, and measurements taken.

The next day, at the same time, group "K" through "Z", had their height, weight, and measurements taken.

Actual practices began on Monday, Feb. 2.

SPRING BALL will begin in early April when the weather turns a little bit nicer. On April 2 and 3, Southern football athletes will attend the Lion Football Clinic.

The 1976 Missouri Southern football schedule has already been set. The schedule is as follows: Sept. 4, Emporia State there; Sept. 11, Central Missouri State, there; Sept. 18, Central Methodist, here; Sept. 25, Fort Hays State, there; October 2, Southwest Missouri State University, there; Oct. 9, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, here; Oct. 16, Lincoln University, here; Oct. 23, Harding College, here; Oct. 30, Washburn University there; November 6, Missouri Western State College of St. Joseph, Mo. here; and Nov. 13, University of Nevada at Las Vegas, there.

Southern's golf squad prepares for '76 spring

Landrith said, "Any man could make the team this year if he wants too. All he has to do is work at it. The positions are wide-open."

Those wishing to play on the Lion golf team this spring are

Baseball season less than month away

By JOY VINSON
Chart Staff Writer

With the opening game of the MSSC baseball season less than a month away, Ed Wuch's Lions have begun their practice in earnest. This mid-winter practice is the first step in preparing the Lions for the games ahead and hopefully will again set them on the road to a winning season.

The Lions are now undergoing training which is partially under the direction of Steve Luebber and Tim Doss. Luebber, a pitcher for the Minnesota Twins, has been coaching the Southern pitchers on form and delivery. Doss, a former MSSC athlete, has been preparing the rest of the squad in fielding.

Prospects of a winning season look good with 20 returning players who not only have the talent but the will-power to make Southern's force felt throughout District 4. Lion baseball fans can expect an exciting season.

Wuch and his players have their eyes turned toward obtaining

a berth in the NAIA tournament at St. Joseph this year. And the possibility of Joplin's being able to host this tournament from 1977 to 1979 has made earning a berth even more desirable.

Joplin is one of six towns which will submit bids to the NAIA tournament committee on March 10 in Kansas City. Eight NAIA regional baseball winners around the country will compete in the double elimination tournament the last of May. If Joplin should happen to receive the honor of holding next year's tournament they will play host to approximately 200 people. This could not only result in national publicity but also additional revenue.

Wuch stated the MSSC athletic department was anxious to see the NAIA tournament brought to Joplin and would like the Lion's baseball squad to not only earn the honor of representing Region 4 in the tournament this year but also in the years to come.



Strength beneath the boards has been a crucial part of Missouri Southern's basketball success thus far this year as ably demonstrated by Rudy Harvey against Rockhurst. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons).

Southern's golf squad prepares for '76 spring

Missouri Southern State College's head golf coach Doug Landrith, who has directed the Joplin Junior College and the MSSC squads since 1959, recently said that his Lion prospects are already getting prepared for the 1976 spring season.

Landrith said that 16 players have signed up to join the Lion program this spring. The sixteen are as follows: Tim Bell, Roy Berner, Randy Branum, Tom Cox, Ron Ferguson, Mike Gondro, Mark Hadley, Joel Hahn, Ken Howard, D.T. Knight, Jim Landrith, Gary Peck, Jim Riek, Steve Riley, Roger Selvey, and Randy Sohosky.

The Lions will begin the season officially on March 19 and 20 as they travel to Ada, Okla. to participate in the East Central University tournament.

On April 5 the Southern golfers will journey to Hickory Hills to compete in the Drury tourney.

Next on the agenda will be the Muskogee, Okla. tournament hosted by Tahlequah.

Three days later, on April 16 and 17, Southern will play at Warrensburg in the Heart of America Classic.

On April 22 and 23 MSSC will host the Crossroads of America tournament.

The Lions will travel to Springfield to compete in the Southwest Missouri State College tournament on April 28.

SIR's not valid evaluation, student, faculty poll shows

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questions on the standardized form were not applicable to many courses and some questions which should have been asked were not."

This is the first year that one single standard form was used campus wide by the college. In years past the individual departments made up their own evaluations. Many faculty members favored returning to this method of evaluation.

SIXTY-NINE PER CENT of the students polled felt that the SIR section of the teacher evaluations was not a valid evaluation of the instructors teaching ability. Six per cent thought the SIR was a true evaluation and 25 per cent had no opinion.

Of the instructors polled 55 per cent thought the SIR was not a true evaluation. Twelve per cent of the instructors thought it was a true evaluation and 43 per cent, while opposing the SIR itself felt that it was a start in the right direction.

Responses to the second question, dealing with the relationship between the evaluations and faculty wages, from students were almost universal in opposition.

"No," commented one student, "I disagree with the whole concept of merit pay. If the SIR's were used as a basis for deciding faculty wages we would find more and more instructors catering to their students just for a better evaluation. It would hurt the quality of our already somewhat dismal education."

The majority of students seemed to feel that the SIR was not valid enough to determine faculty wages.

FACULTY VIEWPOINTS on the second question again differed somewhat from those of students in that a larger per cent felt there was a relationship between the student, instructor relationship and faculty wages. However, most instructors were unsure as to how this relationship was being developed by the school administration.

One faculty member noted, "I feel that how well an instructor gets along with his students should definitely be a factor but only one factor."

Another instructor felt that the SIR could be used as a factor in determining faculty wages eventually but that its results on this campus should be studied for several semesters to see if a pattern develops. "I would not base wages on only one semester's evaluation," he commented.

IN TOTAL ONLY TWO PER CENT of the students felt that there should be a correlation between the student evaluations and faculty wages. Nearly 90 per cent were against any correlation with only eight per cent no opinion.

Faculty response to the second question was 60 per cent in favor of a correlation and only 40 per cent against.

The third and final question, dealing with the amount of emphasis the college should put on the SIR when evaluating teachers, when put to students drew 80 per cent unsure. The remaining 20 per cent seemed to think that any student evaluation of instructors should be kept in perspective. That perspective being that out of any sampling of students a certain per cent will take the opportunity to try and destroy an instructor.

Faculty responses to the third question ranged from six per cent totally opposing the idea of a student evaluation, 60 per cent unsure and wanting to do more study, to the 34 per cent who felt that the SIR was a step in the right direction, but only a step.

Journey planned

Three members of the local chapter of the Retired Officers Association will appear before a committee of the Missouri State House of Representatives on Tuesday, February 27 in behalf of two upcoming bills relating to retired military personnel.

Lee Sexton of Joplin, local chapter President, Wendell Roschke of Carthage, Legislative Committee Chairman, and Paul Johnson, Business Instructor at Missouri Southern State College, all members of the local chapter, will attend the committee meeting.

According to Johnson, who has done a great amount of research on the subject, the bills relate to the exemption of the military pay tax in the state, and representation on the State Tourism Committee. Johnson is first Vice-President for the local chapter and second Vice-President of the Missouri Council Retired Officers Association.

Money management to be given

A short course on money management will be offered at MSSC and at Crowder College, according to Jamey Jones, family economics and management specialist of the University of Missouri Extension Center at Carthage.

The course has been planned for both individuals and families. The charge for the course is \$5 per person and \$8 per couple. A continuing education unit will be offered through the university, and a charge may be added for the credit, at a later date. Topics to be covered in the seven week course will be financial management, credit, consumer problems, insurance, housing and automobile ownership and wills and estates.

The course will be offered on Mondays from Feb. 23 to April 3 from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. at the Ecumenical Campus Center at MSSC and from 7 to 9 p.m. at Crowder. The course will be offered Tuesdays from Feb. 24 to April 6 at 7 to 9 p.m. at the Ecumenical Center and from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. at Crowder.

Registration forms and pamphlets may be obtained from the University of Missouri Extension Center at Carthage (phone 417-358-2158) or from the Ecumenical Center at MSSC (phone 417-624-1779).

A local attorney will assist Jones in instructing the course.

30 counselors expected

More than 30 area high school counselors are expected to attend the sixth annual "Counselor's Day" at Missouri Southern on Feb. 25. The program will run from 9:30 a.m. till 2:30 p.m., on the third floor of the College Union.

The morning portion of the program will be devoted to three referral agencies serving this area: the Diagnostic Clinic, Ozark Mental Health Clinic, and Family Planning. In addition

there will be a discussion about the General Educational Development tests.

Following a luncheon there will be a tour through the new Dental Hygiene and Dental Assisting program facilities on the campus. The group will have a short afternoon meeting in the E. Phinney Recital Hall with discussions about the B.E.O.G., the various MSSC Scholarships and other information about Missouri Southern.

Civil service examination to be given

Applications to take the Federal Entrance Examinations (Civil Service) must be filed no later than Feb. 19. Forms may be obtained at the Placement Office.

The examination, which will be given Saturday, March 13 in

Hearnes Hall, is open to all interested persons, according to Ralph Winton, director of placement at MSSC.

Interested persons may call the College Placement Office at 624-8100, extension 269, for further information.

Marijuana to be subject

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of the Commission's work. NORML is a non-profit, public interest lobby seeking a non-criminal response to the private use of marijuana and fully supports a policy of discouragement for all recreational drug use, including alcohol and tobacco. The organization believes, however, that the use of the criminal law has been unnecessarily harmful to both society and the individual, economically wasteful, and remarkably ineffective as a deterrent.

NORML's CURRENT ACTIVITIES include: lobbying for decriminalization of marijuana with state and federal legislature; bringing constitutional challenges to the marijuana laws in several states and federal courts; sponsoring programs to re-educate the public about marijuana, its honest, unexaggerated potential for harm, and the costs of continuing the current criminal prohibition; and rendering legal referral and assistance to those who have been arrested.

The Joplin area follows the same trend as most other small communities concerned with the marijuana laws. The majority of the older settled people are conservative and oppose the reform of the criminal marijuana laws, while the majority of

the younger people and students are more liberal and in favor of the dismissal of the laws.

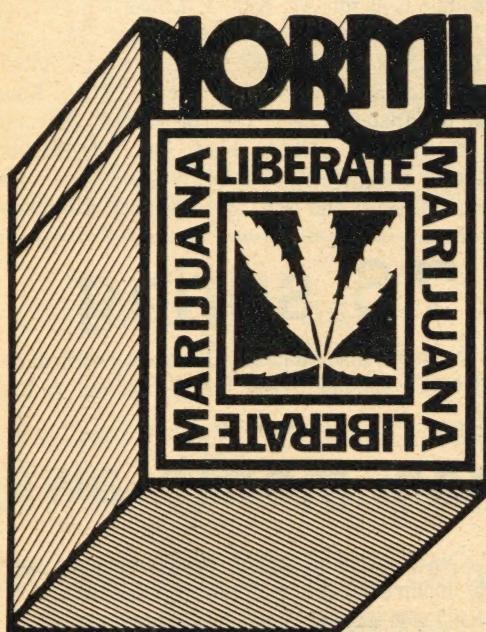
Most law enforcement officials feel that the marijuana laws should not be reformed. Richard Ribinski, City Administrator of Webb City, and Detective Lieutenant Larry Tennis of the Joplin Police Department both support the opinion that the marijuana laws should not be reformed.

"In my opinion, and I feel it would be parallel to the police officials, I think they would be crazy to legalize the stuff," commented Ribinski. "I think it is a hazard to let them out on the street; just as it is to let a drunken driver out on the street."

DETECTIVE TENNIS had a slightly different reason for his opinion against the reform of the Marijuana laws.

"I feel the use of marijuana leads to the use of harder drugs," said Tennis. "I don't think the laws should be reformed; I think that they should be made more strict on the offender."

Several students feel that there is a need for a reform of the laws. One student felt that because the use of "pot" was already widespread that "the only thing wrong with it now is that it is illegal." Another student felt that if the laws were reformed "it would take a lot of money away from organized crime."

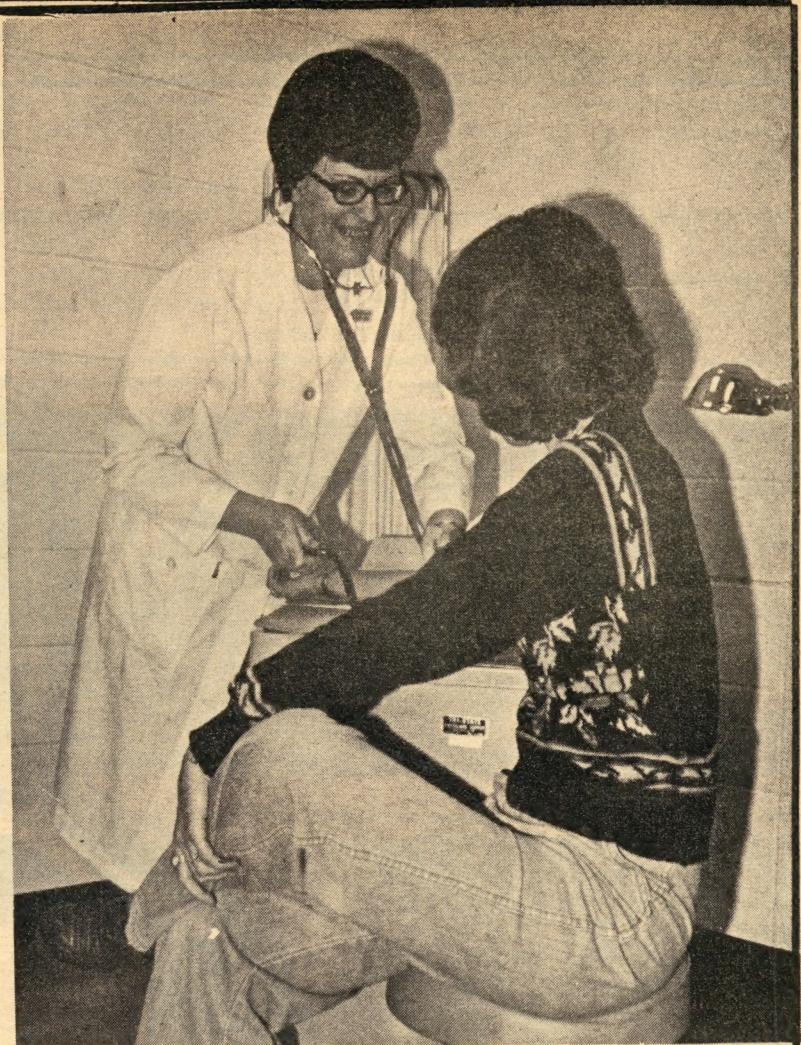


1 p.m. Wednesday,
Feb. 25 CUB



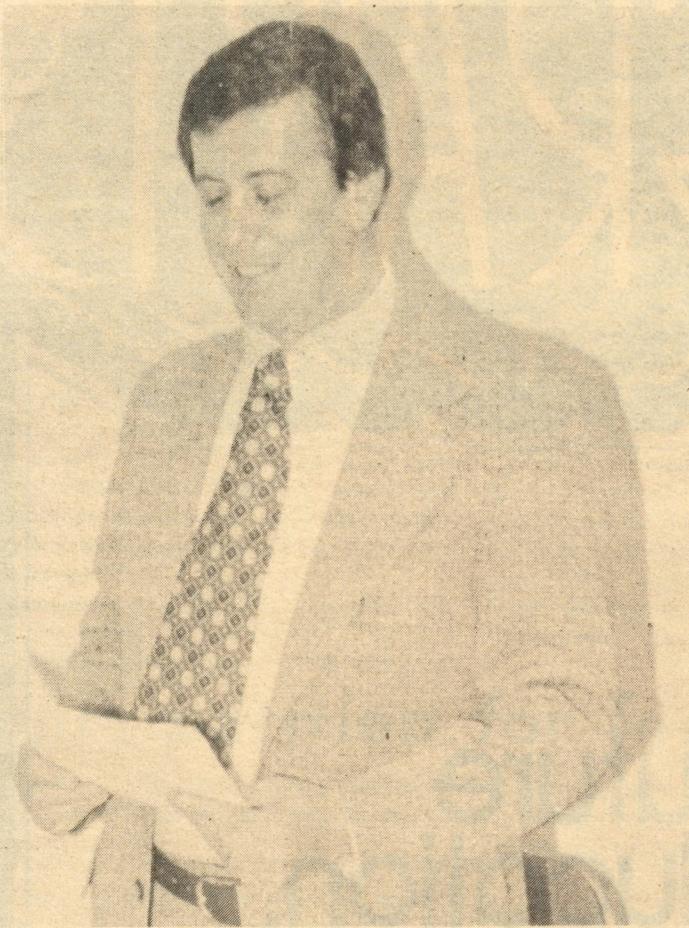
JIM GILBERT: Financial Aids

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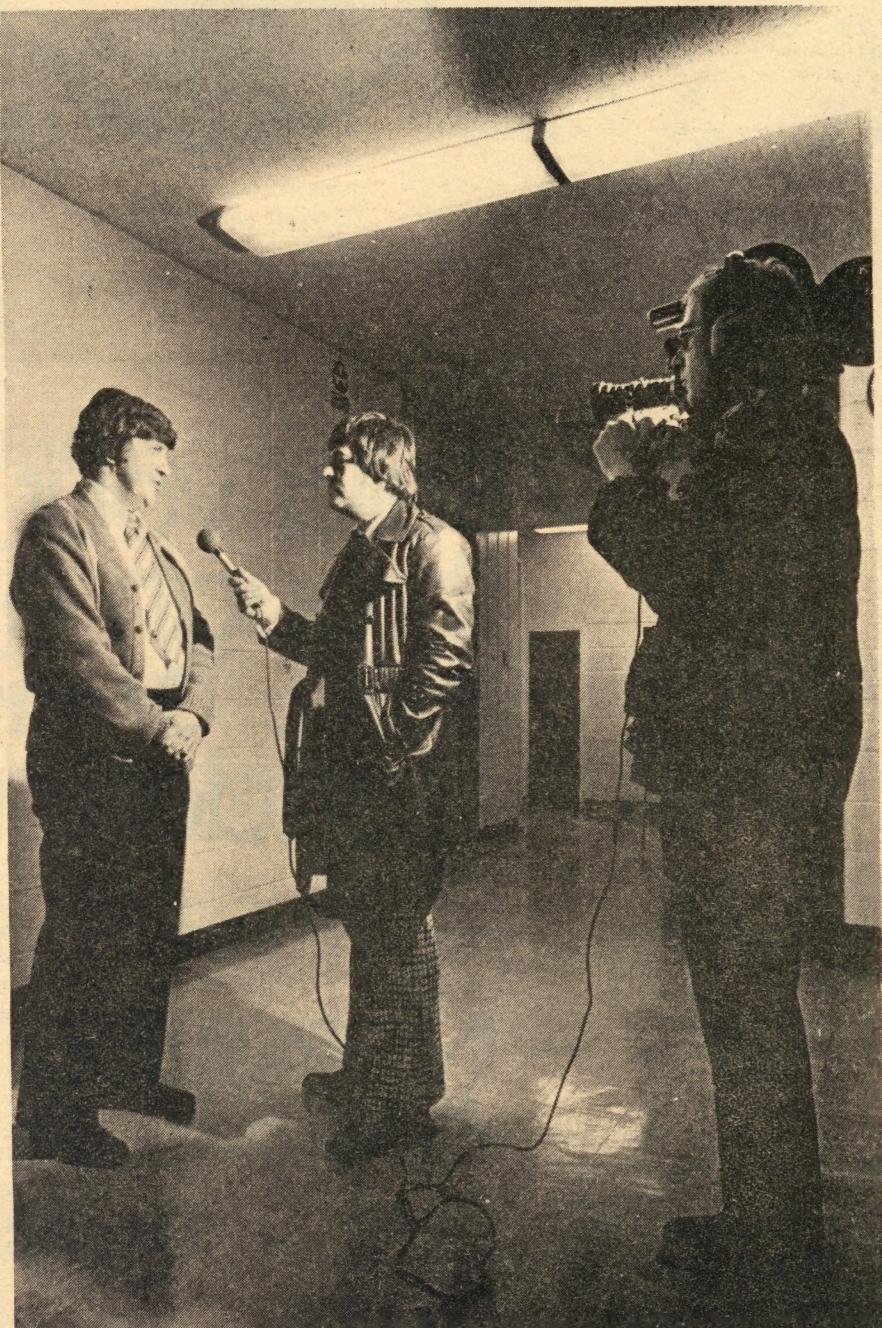
ERMA HARTLEY: Student Health Service

of Student Personnel



LARRY KARST: Guidance and Testing

MARTIN: Veterans Affairs



Dr. Glenn Dolence, Head of Student Personnel, as he was recently interviewed by Keith Mackey, former Missouri Southern student, for a KTVJ tv newscast.



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